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The California Star.

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THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

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Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the People of California

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THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1847.

[From the Polynesian]

The Rev Irish Presbyter, "Eugene MacNamara," v. California—Most of our readers recollect a certain Irish priest, represented as a Jesuit, Eugene MacNamara, by name, who arrived here last August in H. B. S Colingwood, on his way to Mexico, to negotiate for lands in California It seems he had arrived in the city, and the Mexican Papers are discussing the project, American citizens in California will be amused to see what this Rev. Presbyter intends doing with them and the country they have conquered We give the details for their information

It appears that in June, 1844, he made a representation to Don Pio Pico, then Governor of Alta California, requesting permission to establish a colony of 3000 Irish families, in the locality known under the name of the Tulares, between the river San Joaquin, and the Snowy mountains

Among the reasons in favor of his project were the propagation of the Catholic faith, and the formation of a bulwark against the incursions and robberies of the barbarian Indians, and the invasion of North American adventurers

For these and other reasons, the committee to whom the Governor of California referred the project, on the 3d of July approved of it, subject to the confirmation of the supreme Government, and on the 4th of July, 1846, he obtained a despatch to that effect, in Santa Barbara

This despatch was referred to the "*Direction of Colonization and Industry,*" who declared that the Departmental Government of California could not make the grant lawfully, for the following reasons, viz —

1st Because the Decree of 4th April, 1837, provides that the proceeds arising from the sales and mortgages of wild lands, should be applied to the extinction of the national debt.

2d Because the regulation of the 29th of July, 1839, subjected all such grants to the immediate orders of the Minister of Foreign Relations

3d. Because the 9th article of a Decree of 11th March, 1842, provided that foreigners should not be allowed to become owners of land in the frontier Departments, without express permission of the Government

4th Because the 12th article of the same, gives authority to the General Government of the Mexican nation to alienate by contract, the waste lands of the Departments

5th Because the aforesaid Decree of the 4th of Arpil, 1837, fixed the price of ten rials per acre, whereas the "Presbyter MacNamara," had paid nothing whatever, nor engaged to pay any thing.

Besides these, other reasons were alleged against the validity of the grant.

The "*Direction*" calculated that the 3000 *sitios* of land asked for by "Father MacNamara," at 18,948 1-2 acres each, at the price of 10 rials per acre, would be worth $71,055,000
That reducing the price to 2 rials per acre, they would be worth 14,211,000
That at 1 rial they would be worth 7,105,500
At 1-2 a rial, 3,552,050
And at 1-8th of a rial, 862,637

After these calculations, more curious than instructive, it pleased the Committee of Colonization of the Sovereign Congress, to sanction the Rev gentleman's project, in 11 articles, the locality to be between the line of the river San Joaquin, from its source to its mouth, and the Snowy mountains, the river Cosumnes to the north, and the extremity of the Tulares, in the vicinity of San Gabriel towards the south,—the 3000 Irish families to be on the spot within five years, and for every 1000 families $100,000 worth of goods to be allowed to enter *once only*, by the port of San Francisco, free of all charges.

The price to be paid, and the manner of payment, appears to be just what the Mexican Congress may determine upon, who, it is presumed, will, if they are honest, *Uncle Sam* permitting, remember the following, viz —

[TRANSLATION OF DECREE]

The President, ad interim, of the Republic of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof,

Know ye, that under the authority to me granted by the law of the 4th of this present month, I have seen fit with the concurrence of the Council of Government, to decree as follow:—

Art. 1 There shall be created a National consolidated fund, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, with the sole and determinate object of converting therein into the entire foreign debt, if it shall appear to the present creditors advantageous so to do, and to fund it in the manner set forth in the following articles, to which effect Messrs F de Lizardi & Co. of the city of London, are hereby named and appointed the agents of the Republic for said operation, and they shall, in the name of the Mexican nation, emit the corresponding bonds of the said national consolidated fund, in pounds sterling, payable in London, on the 1st of October, 1866, with interest coupons in the margin for each half year, until said date. These bonds shall moreover be countersigned by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic in London or his representative

2 The holders of the bonds now in circulation of the foreign debt, proceeding from the two loans effected in London, at 5 and 6 per cent interest, shall have the power to convert the same bonds, as well as the coupons thereof not paid and due, into the bonds of the new consolidated fund, under the following conditions—1st The bonds bearing 5 per cent interest shall be received at par. 2d. Those bearing 6 per cent shall be received at the rate of 112 1-2 for 100 3d Coupons for interest due on both loans shall be taken at par. 4th For the bonds offered for conversion there shall be given one half of the amount in the bonds of the consolidated fund, bearing five per cent interest, the other half in Land Warrants on the vacant lands in the Departments of Texas, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Sonora and California, at the rate of four acres for each pound sterling, and these Land Warrants shall in like manner, bear 5 per cent interest, up to the day on which the holders are put in possession of the lands, and on so doing the accruing interest shall be credited, and the quantity of lands thereby acquired, augmented in proportion; always, however, under the conditions that they shall present themselves to take possession in the manner expressed in article 5 of this decree

3. Interest on the national consolidated fund shall be payable in London half yearly, on the 1st of October of each year, commencing from the 1st of October of the present year 1837 Until proper measures can be taken for the periodical transmission of the funds for this purpose the holders of coupons which may have become due, shall have the right to present them to the agents of the Republic in London, on the day on which they become due, and to demand from them a certificate, also countersigned by the Mexican Minister at the said Court, and said certificate shall be received as cash in payment of duties to the extent of one sixth part, for all duties accruing at the maritime custom-houses of Vera Cruz or Santa Ana de Tamaulipas The agents of the Republic in London shall be bound to issue such certificate when thereto required by the holders of coupons, which may not have been paid when due. Each pound sterling of the amount of said coupons shall be estimated at the rate of five dollars, and the amount of each certificate shall be augmented to the extent of 6 per cent in full compensation for all difference of exchange, and all expenses, 1 per cent of which, those interested shall pay on receiving the certificate to said agents, who shall account for one-fourth part thereof to the Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary at London

4. The Land Warrants shall in like manner be issued in the name of the Mexican nation, and shall be countersigned by the Mexican Minister in London. They shall be as follows —

"Know all to whom these presents shall come, that the Mexican nation grants to (here insert the name,) or to his representative, the right of property in (here insert the number) acres of land, in the Department (here insert the Department) of which full and complete possession will be given by the competent authority, assisted by the public surveyor on the presentation of the present document.

"Done in London this (here insert the date)."

No warrants shall be issued for less than 400 acres, nor for more than 10,000. Those interested shall pay to the agents on receiving their warrants at the rate of 12 rials for each 100 acres, of which three rials to the Minister for his signature

5 The right of property in the Land Warrants may be transferred from one person to another by endorsement; but after the lands to which the warrant gives right are taken possession of, and a title granted, such lands can thereafter only be transferred by public act of sale in legal form.

6. The Land Warrants, when to be located on lands, must be presented to the Government office of the Corresponding Department, there to be recorded, as they are presented, in a book to be kept for that purpose, that preference may be given in the location according to the order of presentation, for which purpose there shall be delivered a certificate setting forth the number and location thereof; on presentation of which document to the local authorities, they, with the assistance of the public surveyor of the Department shall give possession of the land chosen, taking care to observe the condition of the 11th article of the law of the 6th of April 1830, which says—"In virtue of the power which Congress reserves to itself in the 7th article of the law of the 18th of August, 1824, it is prohibited to foreigners to settle on lands adjoining or bounding on those states or territories belonging to the country of which they are citizens."

In consequence whereof, all contracts in contravention of this law must be suspended

7. For further security in the payment of the principal and interest of the national consolidated fund, the Mexican Government specially hypothecates, in the name of

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the nation, 100,000,000 acres of the vacant lands in the Departments of California, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Sonora and Texas, with special guarantee to said consolidated fund, until the total extinction of the bonds, and moreover, if any sales are made on the lands so hypothecated, it shall be at no lower rate than four acres for the pound sterling, and the amount shall be payable to the agents of the Government in London, who alone are qualified to issue the corresponding warrants, and these agents shall employ all sums so received in extinguishing the bonds of the said national consolidated fund

8. The period during which the conversion, according to article 2 of this decree, can have effect, shall be from the date of the publication of this decree in London, during one year, after which period no further conversion can be effected.

During the said period, and until December, 31, 1839, the holders of bonds of the consolidated fund, shall have the right to exchange them, either at the time of receiving them from the agents, or thereafter, for Land Warrants of an equal amount, with an addition of 10 per cent at the rate always of four acres per pound sterling. But after the 1st of January, 1840, although the right is still retained to the holders of converting the said bonds into Land Warrants, with the like addition of 10 per cent, it shall be at the rate only of three acres per pound sterling

Finally, foreigners who, in virtue of their Land Warrants shall come to establish themselves on their properties, shall acquire from that time the title of Colonists, and shall participate, they and their families, in all the rights and privileges which the laws grant or may grant, to any others of the same origin and under the same conditions, but it shall not be permitted to one individual to hold more than one square league of 5000 yards of land capable of irrigation, four square leagues superficial of land fit for cultivation, and six superficial leagues of pasture land, and the enjoyment of the mines which may be found on the lands so granted, shall be subject to the regulations of the general ordinances of mines

It is accordingly ordered, that the present decree be printed, published, and circulated, and carried into effect.

Given at the Palace of the General Government, in Mexico, April 12, 1837.

JOSE JUSTO CORRO.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1847

☞Judge Hyde in the Californian of Wednesday last, most emphatically denies ever having made use of such language as we quoted uttered by him at a late sitting of the Town Council Judge Hyde had better have remained silent. After many affected misgivings, he opens upon his "defence," but throughout the whole of the article, save in one instance, does not directly contradict, the import of what we quoted as his language. This self-styled defence is both shuffling and lame True, he resents the charge of infamy and says he never "dictated to any member of the Council," or "asserted his right of supremacy," but in another part of the article he objects to the language of charges, and with equal consistency he might do the same in this instance

It matters but little, however; did he disregard the upbraidings of conscience, and flatly deny every report of his actions appearing in print, it would scarcely produce an exclamation of surprise His squeamishness about the propriety of replying to articles whenever he may conceive himself injured, might pass for real among a less enlightened people, but further than a possibility of his sensitiveness on that point arising from fear of alarming consequences in way of exposure, we cannot attach the slightest shadow of belief thereto

☞The Town Council are setting vigorously to work, repairing the present ills, and investigating the past. The "stone and lumber purchase," is the last folly unmasked, and if before a 3d session there is not found something more "rotten in Denmark," why we shall never venture another prediction. The fact is, such a set of sharps as have for the past six months "moved the wires" of the place, would be, as it pleased a noted politician once to say, "a valuable accession to old Rhadamanthus Congress of worthies 'down below,'" and the way they have contrived "to turn" their actions to all appearances into honesty, must fill the breast of that old fellow with envy, to find himself outdone by some of his pupils in his favorite game of humbuggery!

☞By private letter from the Sacramento Valley, we are informed of the decrease of sickness, and weather less oppressive The crops have all been gathered in, and our correspondent writes, "no finer wheat ever went into a measure, than will this year be produced from some of our valley farms"

☞The health of Monterey is rapidly improving. The Lexington was daily expected in from La Paz Thos O. Larkin has received the appointment of Naval Store keeper.

☞His Excellency, Gov. Mason, yet remains with us, though preparing to return, very shortly, to the Capitol During his brief stay, he has complimented the courtesies of our fellow townsmen, by honoring with his presence their several convivial parties of feasting, dancing, *et cetera*, besides completing, we understand, some very important Government transactions.

His Excellency, on Thursday evening the 30th ult., attended a grand Ball given him in the spacious saloon of "Brown's Hotel," and in its participation, it was agreeable to perception, that the stern, arduous, and active duties of soldiery, had not displaced nor considerably affected the elasticity and buoyancy of mind of early years.

Of the affair itself, we would wish, were we less pressed for time, and space in paper, to detail minutely each interesting particular, and devote to remark, some little portion, relating to the rapid strides to a perfection of social welfare, which our fraternity is continually making, for the happy progression of society is one of the most pleasing facts a public journalist is permitted to record, where, as with us, from the widely scattered domains of fair earth, in the remotest verge of land, apart from the world's social intercourse, and in the very jaws, as it were, of uncivilization.

On this occasion, there were present, members of many of the leading Californian families, from the country about; the careful extension of invitation was properly looked to, penetrating the interior country for many leagues. We had citizens of our sister towns present, all apparantly delighted with the arrangement for testifying American regard for an American magistrate. Here, too, assembled a gaily dressed throng of our country-women, mirthful partakers of the evening's festivities. The daughters of "merrie England," the Russian, the German lass, all were there, joyfully participating in the merry makings of the occasion.

The hall was sufficiently illuminated, and tastefully adorned with every variety of flags The cross of the British dominion, the three colored bunting of "Sunny France," and our own proud flag hung festooned from the ceiling, while on either side were suspended the cherished emblems of each nation of the earth. At midnight the guests were conducted to the supper apartments, where every thing was in complete keeping with the remainder of the entertainment. The choice viands, in "lavish profusion," the perfection of their fanciful arrangement, and the superior management and preservation of order throughout, well attested the attention which had been carefully bestowed upon "The Table," by the committee appointed.

The evening passed off very quietly. The guests assembled at an early hour, and the dancing was continued until

"The morning's beam
Purpled the mountain and the stream."

when, at this earnest bidding of Aurora, the tinkling music of the mandoline "and light guitar" was hushed, and the festivities ended, while the merry dancers paired off to their respective homes.

The managing committee, Messrs. Howard, Leidesdorff, Ward, Mellus, Sherman, Frisbie, Parker and Harrison, merit particular extolling for unceasing energy and attention, in the proper direction of affairs. The most entire satisfaction appeared radiant upon the face of every guest, and we can vouch for the high enjoyment of every one who shared their benificence and joined in the social gathering.

Arrival at Monterey.—By a courier from Monterey, we learn the arrival of U. S. S Preble, Shields, from Callao, with a bearer of despatches from Washington city. Gov Mason leaves immediately. The news by this arrival we cannot as yet ascertain. A private letter from the States, says, two steam propellers, the Massachusetts and Edith, have been ordered to California, from the Gulf of Mexico. The Cyane had arrived at Monterey from the Islands.

☞Capt J L Folsom, has been appointed and now acting collector of this Port, in place of Mr. W. H. Richardson of Sou Sousolito.

☞Papers from the States of June date have been received by the late arrival from Callao. They give an account of another engagement, and the capture of Chihuahua, by the American army. To-morrow's mail may put us in possession of files.

☞The market is abundantly supplied with grapes of a most delicious flavor, fresh from the large vineyards attached to the St, Jose Mission

Town Council.

MONDAY Evening, Sept. 27, 1847.

All members being present the meeting was called to order, and Judge Hyde stated that Gov. Mason desired the Council to make some provision to secure the lots of those in the volunteer service who, being absent on duty, could not comply with the regulations of the law governing the grants

It was moved that a committee of three be appointed to take the matter into consideration and report at the next regular meeting. Passed.

The following persons were appointed committee W. D. M. Howard, W. A Leidesdorff and Wm. S. Clark.

Mr. Glover moved that E. P. Jones be added to the committee. Passed

The minutes of the last meeting were then read

The Chairman of the committee then read the laws for the government of Constables &c. Moved that the report be laid over till next meeting. Passed

R. A. Parker moved that all the reports be laid over till next meeting. Passed

W. A. Leidesdorff moved that the Council proceed to examine the accounts. Passed.

Moved that the business under consideration, be postponed until next meeting. Passed.

Mr. Pettet then tendered his resignation as Recording Secretary. Received. Dr. Jones was appointed to supply the vacancy.

Moved that the Secretary receive $2 per night for his services. Passed

Moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Governor to request him to appoint a 2d Alcalde from among our people Passed

Messrs Jones, Howard and Clark, were appointed said committee.

The committee of the whole proceeded to an examination of the financial concerns of the Town The report to be acted on next Monday evening

Adjourned till to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

TUESDAY Evening, Sept. 28 1847.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

All the members were present but W D. M. Howard who was reported too unwell to attend

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted.

The report of the committee on Police was then taken up and all but three sections stricken out. The vote was then taken on the three sections, being 1st 2d and 10th of original bill, and adopted by a vote of four to one.

Committee on School-house reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Committee on License laws then reported a bill fixing the license tax of the town. E P Jones moved that the bill be so altered as to tax persons in proportion to the amount of business done by them. This motion was lost. After considerable discussion the original bill with some few amendments was adopted.

Mr. Clark moved that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the building of a wharf. Passed

Messrs. Clark, Jones, and Parker, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr Parker, W. A. Leidesdorff was added to the committee

Mr Clark made a motion in relation to letting out contracts of the Town which was adopted

E. P. Jones moved that a committee of three be appointed to receive proposals for filling up the streets through the Lagoon. Passed

Messrs. Jones, Clark, and Glover were appointed committee.

Mr. Clark moved that the committee on printing receive sealed proposals until one day previous to the next meeting which was adopted.

Mr. Parker moved that the committee of the Whole wait on the Governor to receive further instructions as to the power and duty of the Council. Passed.

A. J Ellis' petition to receive the appointment of Sheriff was read and laid on the table.

The Council then adjourned till next Monday evening

An Ordinance.

Sec. 1. *Be it Ordained* by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, that there shall be elected two Constables who shall constitute the chief police of the town

2. *Be it further Ordained*, That the Constables shall perform all the duties required of other ministerial officers within the town—shall faithfully execute all process directed to them in accordance with law and make due return thereof—shall strictly enforce and obey every law, ordinance and resolution passed by the Council

3. *Be it further Ordained*, That the Constables shall receive for the service of any writ or other process, one dollar, to be paid out of the fines imposed upon cases, and dollar for the service of any writ or other process to be paid by the defeated party, also ten cents per mile for every mile which they may travel to serve any writ or other process beyond the limits of the town.

Passed 28th Sept 1847.

The following Ordinance regulating Licenses was taken up and read by sections.

1 *Be it Ordained*, by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, That from and after the passage hereof, no person or persons shall sell or dispose of spirituous liquors in large or small quantities within the jurisdiction

of this town, unless they have a license from the constituted authority. Passed

2 *Be it Ordained*, That the Alcalde of this town, on the application of any person in writing, shall grant licences to sell spirituous liquors, for a term not exceeding one year, nor less than six months; and for every license so granted, the person or persons obtaining, shall pay the sum of fifty dollars every six months in advance Passed

3 *Be it Ordained*, That at the expiration of every term of a license, the holders thereof may have them renewed by application to the Alcalde, who will endorse upon the old license, the following, signed with his name: "Renewed for one year (or six months as may be) from this day of A. D 184 ." Passed.

4 *Be it Ordained*, That in all cases provided for in article 3d, the holders of licences will be required to present the old license for renewal, at least twenty days, before the expiration of the term Passed.

5 *Be it Ordained*, That no license shall be granted unless the petitioner shall procure and enter into competent bonds of two hundred and fifty dollars to keep an orderly house. Passed

6 *Be it Ordained*, That every person or persons obtaining any such license as aforesaid, shall at all times be subject to any and every law now made, or hereafter to be made, regulating the disposition thereof Passed

7 *Be it Ordained*, That for the grant of any and every license as aforesaid, the Alcalde's fees shall be one dollar, and for the execution of the bonds one dollar Passed

MERCHANTS & SHOP-KEEPERS

1. *Be it Ordained*, That all shop-keepers, of every description of merchandise within this town, shall procure a license from the constituted authorities, for permission to sell or dispose of the same. Passed.

2. *Be it Ordained*, That every such license shall be for one year and the person obtaining shall pay fifty-five dollars every six months Passed

W A LEIDESDORFF, Ch'n of Com
ROBERT A. PARKER,
WILLIAM S. CLARK,

Resolutions.

Resolved, By the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, That a committee of three be appointed to select the most practicable place for a public wharf, and it is further *Resolved*, That a plan or draft be made of the said wharf, with an estimate of the expenses of the same, and report at the next meeting

Resolved, That sealed proposals be received from the proprietors of the "Star" and "Californian," for the town printing, previous to the next meeting, by the committee on printing

Resolved, That all public improvements be given to the lowest bidder, after giving proper notice, sealed proposals will be required

An Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, that all the conditions in the titles or deeds to lots of land in the Town of San Francisco, (otherwise Yerba Buena) are hereby removed and abrogated, and that no lot of land in said Town or its suburbs shall hereafter be forfeited in consequence of the grantee or owner failing to fence or build upon the same according to the conditions heretofore attached to titles or deeds

Passed September 28th 1847.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday Sept. 19th, 1847

SIR, In your editorial yesterday, I noticed the remark that "The 'Mormon Battalion,' of about 200 men, had been met in the mountains of California, many of whom were returning to winter here Of this Battalion, 150 whom sickness detained at Santa Fe, had joined the emigration at Salt Lake, their term of enlistment having expired"

This report, arising probably from misunderstanding, gives a most incorrect view of the movements of the above mentioned corps Having myself been connected with, and a spectator of all its movements, I wish to make a brief, true statement of the affair

The Battalion on its organization, mustered five hundred and one rank, file and official. At the crossing of the Arkansas river, eight of the command were detached to the Puebla near the source of the Arkansas, as an escort to a few families who designed wintering there. At Santa Fe, the scarcity of transportation made it necessary for the number of our command to be reduced. Capt. Brown, Lt. Ludington, and about eighty men were ordered back to join the families at the Puebla; of this number about fifty were sick or feeble. About one hundred and fifty miles south of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande del Norte, the weakness and incompetence of our transportation, as well as the prospect of much fatigue and danger over an undiscovered country, rendered it expedient to still lessen the number of our force Lt Willis was detached to Santa Fe from there in command of about sixty men; one third of whom were either worn down with fatigue, or rendered unfit for service through sickness

The remainder, with the exception of two who died on the way, arrived at San Diego under the command of Lt. Col Cook Their movements since that time must be well known to almost every one in the country About a hundred re-volunteered to garrison the town of San Diego. The party met in the mountains, I presume were those who left the Angeles, intending to join their families in the emigration. Respectfully, yours,

SANTIAGO DE IRLANDA.

Foreign News.

CHINA —From China we have papers to June 3d, and from Singapore to April 31. On April 3d, an English force on board of three steamers appeared off Canton, without any previous notice being given either to the Chinese or their countrymen On their way they took and destroyed all the principal forts at the Bogue and in the river, blowing up the magazines and spiking 827 cannons, without the loss of a man The occasion of this movement and the results, are given at length in the Chinese Repository for April, and as they are of general interest, having grown out of a dispute about land we shall give them in full in our next.—*Polynesian*

THE MISSION IN CHINA —The affair of the French Mission in China has been settled And the French Consulate at Canton is suppressed. A French Charge d'affaires is appointed to the Celestial Empire M Fourth-Rouen has been nominated to the post, he is to reside at Canton, where the Viceroy resides, the legal representative of the Emperor of China towards the Europeans If foreign agents are admitted into Pekin, the French representative is to take the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenopotentiary to the Chinese court An interpreter, a secretary and a chancellier, are to be attached to the Mission M Lefevre de Bicourt, French Consul at Canton, has been appointed Consul General at Manila M Fabre, Consular agent at Manila, has been appointed Consul at Santiago, in the Island of Cuba, and M de Montigny has been appointed Consular agent at Shanghai

The following is the account given in the Boletim do Governo, of the attack on the Cochin-Chinese by the French vessels of war —

"To-day the French Frigate La Gloire, commanded by Captain Lapierre, Commodore on the Chinese station, anchored in the roads They came from Cochin-China, where provoked by the authorities, and having found among the papers of the master of a boat visited by the barge of the frigate, an order by the Governor to attack the frigate and the corvette Victorieuse, when the Commodore should go on shore to hold a conference with an envoy from the King, where he was to be assassinated together with those who accompanied him, the Commodore attacked and destroyed five Cochin Chinese vessels which were prepared to fight the French It appears that in less than half an hour, three of the vessels were on fire, and two lowered their flags. The corvette only lost one seaman and had one wounded, although she had sustained a brisk fire from the vessels and the fort, an honor which she owed to the circumstance of her drawing less water than the frigate, whose Captain pays many eulogiums to the Captain and crew of the Victorieuse The object of the mission was to solicit the King for the same toleration that has been granted by the Emperor of China to the Catholic religion"—*Boletim, June 24.*

The distress in Ireland continues On this subject, the Atlas of March 25 says —

"In the mean time there would appear to be some slight abatement of the prevalent Irish distress. The efforts so long made, and so perseveringly making for the relief of our famishing brethren across the Channel, are now beginning to have a visible ameliorative effect upon the condition of the hungry people. But it will take time to reach the depths of such misery as this; the surface has yet only been touched As we become more intimately acquainted with the details of domestic suffering—the grievous pictures of starvation, disease, and death, all of which have been published by eye-witnesses of the horrors described—it becomes more apparant that the extent and intensity of the calamity with which Providence has afflicted the country has been rather understated than exaggerated And with this conviction, it is cheering to be able to add that there is no diminution of the efforts making in all quarters, to swell the different relief funds; a continuous stream of charity is pouring in, and it will be long before the fountain is exhausted

"All that has yet been done for the relief of the destitute seems in no respect to have staid the progress of mortality The most harrowing accounts continue to be received from Sligo, Cork, Kerry, Leitrim, Longford, and other counties The deaths from starvation are increasing, and fever and dysentary are spreading in all directions There are nearly 1000 prisoners in the county jail of Cork, and of these about one tenth are in fever—the 'famine fever.' The extraordinary number of prisoners is principally owing to the existing distress, the charges being generally for larceny and sheep-stealing

"The quays of Dublin are every day crowded with emigrants, principally natives of Tipperary, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's County, Westmeath, Longford, Cavan, and Leitrim They invariably appear to be of that class known in Ireland by the description of 'snug people,' or fine able young fellows of the laboring class, whose energies do not seem to have been much impaired by the prevailing destitution. About three hundred daily is the number of those who fly from the scenes of misery which exist to such a fearful extent, and they all direct their course to New York, proceeding, in the first instance to Liverpool

"During the last week of February, Lord De Vesci, solely at his own expense, sent one hundred persons from his estate in Queen's county to New York, and not only paid their passage out, and provided them with beds and provisions, and every thing necessary for their transit to the New World, but he also gave an order on New York, that they should receive £1 each on their arrival there"

The receipts of the British Association for the relief of distress in Ireland and Scotland, as reported on the 17th inst, amounted to £240,000, including £50,000, received from the Home Secretary, being part of a collection under the Queen's letter

On the 31st of March and 1st of April, there had been a great conflagration at Callao On the 20th of April, the British and American merchants published a very warm letter of thanks, which they had passed to Rear Admiral Hamelin, thanking the officers and crews of the ships "Virginie" and "L'Herome," for their active exertions upon that occasion, without which, much of their property would have been destroyed.

A similar letter was passed to the Captain of the British Steamer Cormorant

The British and American merchants, along with their letter to Admiral Hamelin, sent $3000 to be distributed among the crews of the Virginie, and L'Herome, and $1000 for the crew of the Cormorant

Admiral Hamelin on the 23d April, returned a very courteous reply, declining to accept the $3000, even to be applied to a marine hospital, upon the ground that the consciousness of having made themselves so useful, and the high opinion expressed of the services they had rendered, was a sufficient recompense for French sailors

Captain F. Beauchamp Seymour, on the same day, had also courteously declined the $1000 sent off for his men, until he could consult his commanding officer upon the subject.

His Excellency, Don Manuel del Rio, Minister of Finance, considering these gifts of money as the offerings of gratitude for important services performed, very readily and honorably consented to exempt the aforesaid $4000 from all duties on embarcation

EVEN SAILING —The Bark Don Quixote sailed from here for China March 28, and the Brig Argo on the 31st. They fell in with each other on the passage and kept company 6 days, and both arrived at Hongkong May 3d. The Don Quixote left Hongkong for this, June 3d, and the Argo June 5th, and both arrived here on Sunday morning within an hour of each other. The Argo had the advantage of two days in each passage. The two, bring cargoes valued here at about $120,000. The Laura Ann which sailed from here at the same time was to load at Manila, and go direct to California.—*Polynesian.*

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

ARRIVED,

Sept. 27 —Schr. Alice, Hinckley Master, from Sousolito, in ballast Passengers. Wm. D. Phelps and H P. Richardson and servant.

Sept 30 —Ship Armatta, Fitch, from New London, 12 months out, 1,500 bbls oil

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of S Brannan & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S BRANNAN, Pres't.

D STARK, Clerk

Sept 27, 1847 39-3t

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against S. Brannan & Co to present them for settlement on or before the 31st day of Dec. 1847 to

W GLOVER,
D. STARK, } Commissioners
JOHN R. ROBBINS, 39-3t.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale on reasonable terms, the effects of the late firm of S Brannan & Co. as follows.

A large quantity of Wheat;

American Cattle; Horses; Mules, a large quantity of good breed Pigs;

A valuable town lot, situated on the corner of Kearney and Pacific streets; a lot and farm-house, corner of Clay and Stockton streets

SCHOOL BOOKS, consisting of:—

Arithmetics, Spelling Books; Grammars, Writing Books, Slates and Pencils; Music Books; Primers; Geographys, (Morse's); Dictionaries; Astronomies; Table Books, Children's Small Geographys, ink, &c. &c. also

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY

A MEDICINE CHEST.

The Launch "Comet," Wagons Chains & Yokes; a Pit Saw; Cross-cut Saws, Scythes; two Seines, Seine-Floats and Twine, Pitch Forks, Spades; Shovels; Picks; Rivets, Files, Tacks, Butts, Plane-Irons, Whetstones, mowing Rifles; Screws; Latches, Copper Pumps, Cards, scythe Irons, cut and wrought Nails.

Two drums, muskets, swords; rifle powder; shot; percussion caps; two pigs lead.

Paint brushes; linseed oil; turpentine; white lead; lamp-black; varnish, yellow ochre; whiting, sulphur; borax; indigo; gum arabic; oil cans

Linen thread, wicking, one hat block; matches; sail needles and twine; castor oil, mustard; soap, 8 bbls salt; empty hogsheads.

W. GLOVER,
D. STARK,
JOHN R. ROBBINS.

Sept 27, 1847 39-3t.

[From the N. O. Picayune]

PRESSED INTO THE SERVICE.

'Mr. Tar!' said the Recorder, yesterday morning, as if he was anxious to ascertain whether there was any indvidual of the name present, and, if so, that he would like to take a small observation of the person bearing such an odoriferous name. No one rose to the summons, but the Recorder seeing a police officer telegraphing a red-faced, weather beaten tar, in one end of the box, with hair enough around his face for at least a baker's dozen of stage boswains, inquired what the man's name was.

'John Hull, your honor,' said the sailor, rising and slapping his tarpaulin down on the railing. 'John Hull, your honor, and may I be introduced for the first time in my life to the bo'sins' cat if Jack Hull was ever ashamed of his name in whatever port he was brought to an anchor. Hull,s a name,sir, as'll do to stand by in the roughest sort of a gale, or the greatest calm that ever put old Bor'as asleep'

'He told us his name was John Tar, last night, sir,' said the officer.

'Did your honor ever see such a spoony of a land lubber as that? Why he would not know the difference 'twixt the figure head of a seventy-four and the captain's clerk. Jack Tar! you land lubber, you. An' so I am a Jack Tar, and does'nt mean ever to sail under any other colors so long as there's a vessel in the Navy with the old stars and stripes streaming over her.'

'You're in the Navy, then?' inquired the Recorder.

'No, your honor, I'm out on it, although I keeps on the tog of the old Uncle Sam; coz, as soon as ever I get out this ere snap, I'm goin' to make a straight wake and 'list for another cruise, an' may be yet you'll hear of old Jack Hull as one of the chaps as fell in the attack on some of them ere Mexican ports in the Gulf That's what I'm arter. I've been a working all my life, and I wants to have a little amusement in the way of o'batterin' down that ere castle or somethin' o' that sort,'

'You've been at the sea some time, have you?' said the Recorder.

'I should say I had, your honor. The first thing I ever seed was the flash of a big gun in 1812, for I was born on the old Constitution in the midst of the action with the Gurrier. My father used to be called 'old John,'—Lord bless him. He was sent to Davy Jones' by a grape shot, an' I was christened, John Hull,' for the captain that was, the old Commodore now—Lord bless his old soul!'

'But how came you here, John? you should'nt be seen in such a place as this,' said the Recorder.

'Well, sir,' said Hull looking down, 'I do feel just about as small as a middy that has been mastheaded, but what's done can't be helped You see I'd taken a stiff allowance of grog aboard, and was beating and tacking about larboard and starboard, when I gin a lee lurch, and I fetched up agin a chap with a tarpaulin on his nob 'Why didn,t you put your helm hard a-port?' said I; 'do you think a firstrate's going to look-out fur all such small craft as you?' 'None of your slang,' says he 'Who the blue blazes are you says I for I warnt altogether steady, your honor, on my pins; hadn,t got my land legs on egzactly. 'I'm a watchman,' said he. 'You are, are you?' says I.' 'Well, if its your watch you ought to be triced up and have a round dozen for not keepin' out of the way.' Well, you see one word fotched on another, an' I hauled off and gin him a broadside, but on account o, the grog my guns warn't heavy shotted, an' they didn,t cripple the enemy; but he boarded me with a bit of a handspike he had in his hand, and brought me a lick that made me see more lights than were ever hoisted at the peaks of the craft aloft in the sky; an' that's all as I recollects till I found myself up yonder there, hard and fast among this set of scurvy craft along-side here in this ere chicken coop.'

'You intend to go to sea again?' inquired the Recorder.

'Aye, aye, your honor, an' I,m only sorry as I ever left the old Raritan and Captain Jack, for I expect when the Commodore wakes up in the Gulf he'll make up for lost time, an' as Guvernment's give 'em a touch of the old Perry blood, I want to let 'em have a chance of old Hull.'

'Well,' said the Recorder, 'I suspect you have been punished enough for your frolic, and I shall let you go this time upon your paying your jail fees'

'Thank your honor,' said the sailor, joyfully, 'I shan't forget it; and if you ever hear John Hull has been cut in two by a Mexican shot, just think that my last words will be a blessing on your head for letting me die in defence of my ship and country.'

The sailor paid his fees, and wanted every body to go out and take a horn; but as nobody accepted his generous offer, he threw down a quarter eagle, saying, 'Give these poor miserable chaps something to drink there,' pointing to the prisoners in the box, 'and let me advise you, comrades, to leave off drinking and join the temperance society.'

POET TRY.—The author must have been surrouned by the "glorious Nine," or at least by the LONG NINES, when he perpetrated the following:

When weary I AR
I smokes my SEGAR,
And when the smoke RISES
Up into my EYSES,
I think of my true love,
And O, how I SIGHES!

Some Yankee editor says "he liked to have died a larfin' to see a drunken chap trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign, which he mistook for a pocket handkerchief."

"There is an opening for somebody," as the Kentucky nigger once said, when a crockodile opened his mouth and looked hungry.

Proclamation.

Having reason to believe that many seamen, marines and others, who have deserted from the Squadron on this station, have been induced to do so by promises which have not been fulfilled, and prospects held out to them which have not been realized, and that they would be willing to return to their duty if relieved from the fear of punishment; Now, therefore, I do, by virtue of authority vested in me, hereby offer to all such deserters, who shall repair on board of any vessel of the United States, previous to the *10th day of October next, full and free* pardon for such desertion.

Done on board the United States Ship Independence, at San Francisco, this 6th day of September 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
36-4t. Com'd'r Pacific Squadron

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,
Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. *The Table will be constantly supplied* with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847. 32 tf

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

A large substantial two story Dwelling in good repair, with the furniture as it stands

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,
No. 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco 24 tf

---

50 BARRELS of Potatoes of a superior quality, just received from the Islands, and for sale by

C. L. ROSS,
38-tf Corner of Washington and Montgomery st

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 160 bbls. of Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Sept 4th, 1847. 35-tf

LUMBER.

81,000 *Feet well assorted Oregon Lumber, now* landing from the Barque Janet, and for sale by W. H. DAVIS.

San Francisco, Sep 18th, 1847.

SINGLE COPIES of the *Star* for sale at the Office, price, 12 1-2 cents per copy.

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin,)
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguadiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvass—various No's.
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets,")
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia,)
Anchors, (All sizes)

All of which they offer at *Reduced Prices* at the Store in Montgomery Street. 20-tf

---

GELTSON & CO,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing Blacksmith's Forges, Hats, Caps, Stoves, &c, a part of the cargo of the Barque WHITON, direct from New York For sale low for *cash or hides.*

Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach. [26-

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandize, received per late arrivals

DRY GOODS.

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests jackets, pea coats (blue & green); sattinett pants, bl & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twill stripes; blue checks; prints, *assorted colors*; brown co ton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half hose silk & cotton hdkfs.; spool cotton; cotton thread; line do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders, bleached *sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.*

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains hammers, hatchets, axes & helves, files; mill & monk wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bitts; augers ass ted, chisels assorted: trowels; shoe knives; spoke shave gimblets, cork screws, hand vices; try squares, t foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridirons; sauce pans nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; cast kettles; spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps; brass lamps; &c.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, s up, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and sal kraut

SUNDRIES

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted, b gands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pails; looking glasses window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; cannon powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead, white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair d rack combs; cigars; grind stones and fixings; cloth lines, cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggon blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse s crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c &c.

San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

MELLUS & HOWARD.

HAVE just received a new assortment of DR GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of

Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kin Drills; Prints, brown and white cotton; Ticking Blankets, Blue cottons, silk and cotton Handkerchi Stocks, sewing Silks, Mexican Sarapes, and Reboses, s ver Buttons, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Stationary, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River fa Gin, Aguadientes, Italia, Ale, London Porter, Te and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Raisins, Olives, &c. Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Plates, Bowls, wh they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgom street.

San Francisco, August 5, 1847. 31-a36

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very supe quality just received from the United States and for Sale by

ROBERT A. PARKER.
San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1847. 35-tf

WHEAT.

1,000 FANEGAS best quality California Wh for sale at reduced prices for cash, by

WARD & SMITH.
August 4th, 1847. 35-tf

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The California Star.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 9, 1847. NO. 40.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the People of California.

Published by Samuel Brannan.

Edited by Edw. C. Kemble

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H. Green, *Monterey*
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ROBERT A. PARKER,

ENERAL COMISSION MERCHANT.

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

(AT THE "ADOBIE HOUSE,")

San Francisco, U. C.

MELLUS & HOWARD,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL

MERCHANTS.

Store in Montgomery St, San Francisco

A CARD.

SPER O'FARREL, Civil Engineer and Land Sur- , by appointment of Col. R. B. Mason, Gov of Cal- . Office in Portsmouth Square

f San Francisco, July 17, 1847.

JOHN HALLS,

VIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,

ILL attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the employ of ritish Government.

s and charts made out in the most approved man- . For further particulars apply to,

WARD & SMITH,
Montgomery Street.

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PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by E. P. Jones.

Establishment, having been recently enlarged to its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fit- , is now prepared for the reception of boarders and nt persons. The Table will be constantly supplied very variety to be had in the country. To the Es- ment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the ill contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best and liquors brought to the market

August 3, 1847. 32 tf

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT 9, 1847

[From the St. Louis Reveille, April 28]

Late from Santa Fe and Chihuahua.

Return of Solomon P Sublette Esq.—Perils of the trip —The route—Loss of Government supplies—Anxiety of the troops to be relieved—Mexican insolence—Difference after the battle—Magoffin, the trader—Expected return of Gen Kearny to Santa Fe

We held a conversation yesterday with Solomon P Sublette, Esq., the well known mountaineer, who has just arrived, bearer of the American report of the battle of Sacramento A letter from him, dated Pawnee Fork, conveyed some idea of the hardships attending his trip out that far. When he approached the mountains in the neighborhood of Taos Valley, he heard of the massacre of Bent and others, and was afterwards unable to persuade men to accompany him across Furnished with the alarming account, and knowing nothing of what was further transpiring, he was forced, in his lonely situation, to move with great caution The Mexicans who had come out on the road, stated that they had possession of all the passes, and that it was their intention to pen the Americans in the country, and destroy every soul After reconnoitring and dodging their companies for several days, Mr Sublette succeeded in joining our forces in Santa Fe, and safely delivered his despatches

Taking the season, the distance, and the dangers together, and the feat of safely bearing these despatches will compare with any thing on record Mr Sublette, in his trip out and in, lost but two mules, a mess-pan, and a lariette rope These simple facts prove how valuable experience is upon the prairies The road from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, over which inexperienced teamsters have travelled, has scattered over its surface about five million dollars' worth of United States Government supplies. The bones of cattle—and in many places the drivers—lie side by side, a melancholy result, brought about alone by inexperience. Besides, the wrecks of innumerable wagons, and a grievous waste of provisions, track the train route

Mr. S from conversations with the volunteers now on duty in Mexico, is of the opinion that very few, if any of them, can be induced to re-enlist The desire to return home is general, and if troops do not arrive in time to relieve them at the expiration of their term of service, he thinks it will be difficult to retain them in the country We hope that the volunteers there have more regard for the interests of their country, than to abandon the conquests they have already won through such devotion and hardships Their abandonment of the country would produce a necessary departure of every American, Government officers, traders and all, for those who would have the temerity to remain would certainly be massacred

As a sample of the feeling existing in Taos and Santa Fe, our informant says that previous to the receipt of Col. Doniphan's capture of Chihuahua, the Mexicans were very insolent—they would jostle Americans in the street—refuse to speak with them, except to offer wagers that Doniphan was a prisoner in Chihuahua. As soon, however, as intelligence of the fight was received, they were entirely crest fallen, humble, and full of friendly professions

Magoffin, the trader, who the authorities of Chihuahua had condemned to death as a traitor, was not found in the city on its capture, and when inquiries were made after him by Col D, the authorities stated that he had been sent to Durango, with orders if Chihuahua was taken to forward him further into the interior Mr S. is of opinion that they killed Magoffin, and that he was sent into the interior in order that it might be more quietly consummated

Our informant expresses his opinion that Gen. Kearny is by this time in Santa Fe. The officers were expecting him about the latter end of April, and time sufficient would then have elapsed for his arrival, after receipt of the despatches forwarded to him by an express

---

Head Quarters Bat. Mo Light Artillery, }
Camp near Chihuahua, Mexico, March 2, 1847. }

Sir · I have the honor to report that, agreeably to your instructions, I left camp, near Lauz, on the morning of the 28th ult., accompanied by my adjutant, Lieut L D. Walker, and non-commissioned staff, and proceeded in advance to a position commanding a full view of the enemy's camp and entrenchments, situated about four miles distant From this point, the enemy was discovered to be in force awaiting our approach, having occupied the ridge and neighboring heights about Sacramento. Upon examination it was discovered that his entrenchments and redoubts occupied the brow of an elevation extending across the ridge, between the Arroyo Seco and that of Sacramento, both of which, at this point, cross the valley, from the elevated ridge of mountains in the rear of the village of Terreon, known by the name of Sierra de Victorians, and that of——on the east, and through which runs the Rio del Nombre de Dios. This valley is about four miles in width, and entrenched by the enemy entirely across, from mountain to mountain, the road to the city of Chihuahua running directly through its centre, and of necessity passing near to, and crossing the Rio Sacramento, at the Rancho Sacramento, a strongly built and fortified house, with adjoining corrals and other enclosures belonging to Angel Trias, the Governor of Chihuahua. From observation it was ascertained that the enemy had occupied the site between these hills, and that the batteries upon them were supported by infantry, his cavalry being in advance positions, formed into three columns, between the Arroyo Seco and our advance. During these observations, the enemy's advance guard discovered my party—approached rapidly, with the evident intention of intercepting it; but being met by that of our troops which I had sent forward, it as rapidly retreated; at this time, also, the columns of the enemy's cavalry recrossed the Arroyo Seco, and retired behind their entrenchments I then approached within six hundred yards of their most advanced redoubt, from which point the enemy's formation was plainly discernible. The entrenchments consisted of a line, with intervals composed of circular redoubts, from three hundred to five hundred yards intervals, with entrenchments between each, covering batteries partly masked by cavalry. The redoubt nearest to my position contained two pieces of cannon, supported by several hundred infantry The enemy's right and left were strongly positioned—the Cerro Frijoles on his right having high precipitous sides, with a redoubt commanding the surrounding country and the pass leading towards Chihuahua through Arroyo Seco

The Cerro Sacramento, on his left, consisting of a pile of immense volcanic rocks, was surmounted by a battery commanding the main road to Chihuahua, leading directly in front of the enemy's entrenchments, crossing the Rio Sacramento at the rancho, directly under its fire, and also commanding the road from Terreon, immediately in its rear. The crossing of the main road over the Arroyo Seco, at the point from which my reconnoissance was made, laid directly under the fire of the batteries on the enemy's right, which rendered it necessary to ascertain the practicability of a route more distant from the enemy's entrenchments The passage was found to be practicable with some little labor, and a point selected as the best for the passage of the artillery and wagons and merchant's train

The whole front of the enemy's line of entrenchments appeared to be about two miles, and his force 3,000 men; the artillery being masked, the number and calibre of his cannon could not be estimated. Further, I have the honor to report that the battalion of artillery under my command, composed of 110 men and 7 officers, with a battery of six pieces of artilery, were on the morning of the battle, directed to form under the direction of Capt Weightman between the two columns of merchant and provision wagons, being thus masked from the view of the enemy; in this column my troops continued the march to within about 1,500 yards of the enemy's most advanced position. Our direction was then changed to the right, and the column, having crossed the Arroyo Seco within reach of the enemy's fire, rapidly advanced towards the table land between the Seco and Sacramento; at this time the enemy was perceived advancing from his entrenchments to prevent our seizing upon these heights, but by a rapid movement of the battery it was quickly drawn from its mask, and seizing upon a favorable position, protected in the rear by a marsh from the attack of a large body of the enemy's cavalry ascertained to be hanging on our rear, it was formed, and at once opened fire upon the enemy's cavalry, rapidly advancing upon us At this moment, his charging column was about 900 yards distant, and the effect of our strap-shot and shells was such as to break his ranks and throw his cavalry into confusion. The enemy now rapidly deployed into line, bringing up his artillery from behind the entrenchments During this time our line was preparing for a charge, my artillery advancing by hand and firing. The enemy now opened a heavy fire of cannon upon our line, which was mainly directed against the battery, but with little effect.

Lieutenant Dorn had his horse shot from under him by a nine pound ball, at this stage of the action, and several mules and oxen in the merchant wagons in our rear were wounded and killed, which, however, was the only damage done. The fire of our cannon at this time had such good effect as to dismount one of the enemy's pieces, and completely to disperse his cavalry, and drive him from his position, forcing him again to retire behind his entrenchments. For a short time the firing on either side now ceased, and the enemy appeard to be moving his cannon and wounded, whilst our line prepared to change our position more towards the right, for the purpose of occupying a more advantageous ground. Our object being soon gained, the order to advance was given, and ma-

mediately after I was directed to send the section of howitzers to support a charge upon the enemy's left. I immediately ordered Captain R H. Weightman to detach the section composed of two 12-pound mountain howitzers, mounted upon carriages, constructed especially for *field prairie service*, and drawn by two horses each—these were commanded by Lieutenants E F Chouteau and E D. Evans, and manned by some twenty men, whose conduct in this action cannot be too much commended Captain Weightman charged at full gallop upon the enemy's left, preceded by Captain Reed and his company of horse, and after crossing a ravine some 150 yards from the enemy, he unlimbered the guns within 50 yards of the entrenchments, and opened a destructive fire of canister into his ranks, which was warmly returned, but without effect. Captain Weightman again advanced upon the entrenchment, passing through it in the face of the enemy, and within a few feet of the ditches, and in the midst of a cross fire from three directions again opened his fire to the right and left with such effect that, with the formidable charge of the cavalry and dismounted men of your own regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's escort, the enemy were driven from the breastworks on our right in great confusion

At this time, under a heavy cross-fire from the battery upon Cerro Sacramento, I was advancing with our battery of four 6-pounders, under Lieuts Dorn, Kribben, and Labeaume, upon the enemy's right, supported by Major Gilpin on the left, and the wagon train, escorted by two companies of infantry, under Capts. E J Glasgow and Skillman, in the rear, when Major Gilpin charged upon the enemy's centre, and forced him from his entrenchments under a heavy fire of artillery and small arms; at the same time the fire of our battery was opened upon the enemy's extreme right, from which a continued fire had been kept up upon our line and wagon train Two of the enemy's guns were now soon dismounted on their right, that battery silenced, and the enemy dislodged from the redoubt on Cerro Frijoles Perceiving a body of lancers forming for the purpose of out-flanking our left, and attacking the merchants' wagons under Capt. Glasgow, I again opened upon them a very destructive fire of grape and spherical case shot, which soon cleared the left of our line, the enemy, vacating his entrenchments and deserting his guns, was hotly pursued towards the mountains beyond Cerro Frijoles, and down the Arroyo Seco to Sacramento; by both wings of the army, under Lieut Col Mitchell, Lieut Col Jackson, and Major Gilpin, and by Capt Weightman, with the sections of howitzers During this pursuit my officers repeatedly opened their fires upon the retreating enemy with great effect To cover this flight of the enemy's forces from the entrenched camp, the heaviest of his cannon had been taken from the entrenchments to the Cerro Sacramento, and a heavy fire opened upon our pursuing forces and the wagons following in the rear. To silence this battery, I had the honor to anticipate your order to that effect by at once occupying the nearest of the enemy's entrenchments, 1,225 yards distant; and notwithstanding the elevated position of the Mexican battery, giving him a ploughing fire into my entrenchment, which was not deflated, and the greater range of his long nine-pounders, the first fire of our guns dismounted one of his largest pieces, and the fire was kept up with such briskness and precision of aim, that this battery was soon silenced and the enemy seen precipitately retreating The fire was then continued upon the Rancho Sacramento, and the enemy's ammunition and baggage train retreating upon the road to Chihuahua. By this fire the house and several wagons were rendered untenantable and useless By this time Lieut Col. Mitchell had scaled the hill, followed by the section of howitzers under Capt Weightman, and the last position of the Mexican forces taken possession of by our troops, thus leaving the American forces masters of the field. Having silenced the fire from Cerro Sacramento, our battery was removed into the plain at the rancho, where we gained the road and were in pursuit of the enemy when I received your order to return and encamp within the enemy's entrenchments for the night. From the time of first opening my fire upon the Mexican cavalry, to the cessation of the firing upon the rancho and battery of Sacramento, was about three hours, and, during the whole time of the action, I take the utmost pleasure in stating that every officer and man of my command did his duty with cheerfulness, coolness, and precision, which is sufficiently shown by the admirable effect produced by their fire; the great accuracy of their aim, their expediency and ingenuity in supplying deficiencies in the field during the action, and the prompt management of the pieces, rendered still more remarkable from the fact that I had, during the fight, less than two-thirds the number of cannoneers generally required for the service of light artillery, and but four of the twelve artillery carriages belonging to my battery harnessed with horses, the remaining eight carriages being harnessed to mules of the country.

During the day, my staff were of the greatest service, Adjutant L. D. Walker having been sent with the howitzers, and the non-commissioned officers remaining with me to assist in the service of the battery. In this action the troops under your command have captured from the enemy, one nine-pounder, mounted on a check-trail carriage, one nine-pounder, one six-pounder, and seven four-pounder guns, all mounted on new stock-trail carriages. These pieces were all manufactured in Chihuahua, except the six pounder, which is an old Spanish piece. Three of the four pounders were made at the mint in Chihuahua; seven of the ten pieces were spiked, but have been unspiked since their capture; four of them were rendered unserviceable in the action; one entirely dismounted and seized by my Adjutant whilst in the act of being dragged from the field by the retreating enemy. There were also taken two pieces of artillery, mounting three wall pieces of 1 1-2 inch calibre each, and these are formidable weapons upon a charging force. With these twelve pieces of artillery was taken a due proportion of ammunition, implements, harness, mules, &c., and they may be rendered serviceable by being properly repaired and manned, for which purpose I would ask for further reinforcement of my command It is with feelings of gratitude to the Ruler of all battles that I have now the honor to report that not one man of my command has been hurt, nor any animals, with the exception of one horse killed under Lieut. Dorn, chief of the first section of six-pounder guns, and of one mule belonging to the United States, shot under one of the cannoneers, neither has a gun or carriage of my battery been touched except in one instance, where a nine-pound ball struck the tire of a wheel without producing injury. This is a fact worthy of notice, that so little damage was done to a command greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, and of itself made a point of attack by the enemy, if I may so judge by the showers of cannon and other shot constantly poured into us as long as the enemy continued to occupy his position I might call your attention to the individual instances of personal courage and good conduct of the men of my command, as well as of the intrepid bravery and cool determined courage of many of your own regiment, and Lieut. Col. Mitchell's escort, who charged with us upon the enemy's works, were it not impossible, in any reasonable space, to name so many equally worthy of distinction, and did I not presume that other field officers on that occasion would report the proceedings of their own commands, and the praiseworthy conduct of their own officers and men.

M. L CLARK.

To Col. A. W. Doniphan, commanding American forces in the State of Chihuahua

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It seems that the Mexicans, after their defeat at Sacramento, did not venture to stop in the city. Among the first to run from the battle field was the Governor, Angel Trias, whose proclamations in El Paso were full of pledges to drive the invaders from the soil, or die in the attempt He is said to have returned to the city before the fight fairly commenced, stating that the Americans were devils and could not be resisted

El Paso, just before the battle, gave a circumstantial account of the movements of Captain Hudson's company, composing Col. Mitchell's escort, and of the main army under Doniphan It described with great accuracy, the number of our men, how each company was armed, the calibre of each piece of artillery, &c. It said that the news of the insurrection in New Mexico, had produced irresolution in our ranks, and that the persuasions of Kirker alone induced our army to move forward The Mexicans were probably led, by such representations, to suppose that our men were dismayed and could be easily beaten.

It seems, however, that Col Doniphan was well informed of every movement of the enemy, and left El Paso, knowing just what force he should meet, although he did not anticipate so easy a victory. The battle lasted three hours

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THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1847.

☞ Another one of those little incidents, *common perhaps in new countries*, determining the price of integrity, occurred last Wednesday which we feel in the humor of relating, not that as a specimen it becomes a rare one, but from the fact, that "straws *sometimes* show which way the wind blows"

A captain of a whale ship now lying in this port, called upon Judge Hyde, with the intention of paying a bill, for the board of some twelve or fourteen of his men, who had been retained as prisoners in the guard-house of this place His Honor presented a bill, claiming *one dollar per day* for each and every man, remarking that the cost of their board amounted to that. The captain doubted the truth of this statement, and withheld the money He soon after inquired of the officer commanding the barracks and guard-house, the cost per day of each prisoner's board, here he was informed that *eighteen cents* was the only price. It is said that Judge Hyde overheard the remark, and soon after called aside the captain, stating that he had discovered an error in his bill, that it should have been *eighteen cents*, &c.

This is very contemptible on the part of *somebody*, to so misinform his honor, and occasion such unpleasant occurences Of course our readers will not infer any petty larceny intention of *diddlering* an honest sailor out of his hard earned money, on the part of our *perfection* of Alcaldes, for that would be supposing the judicial ermine worn by an improper person, and we know that *judges* are above such transactions. Magistrates are men of integrity, and Alcaldes are "*honorable* men" Will the foregoing be entered on the private "memorandum" as another one of our "base fabrications"? Let us see.

☞ The latest dates from Mexico are to the 17 A[illegible] At that time, Gen Scott, with 12,000 men or mo[illegible] occupying the town of San Augustine, about six l[illegible] from the Capitol Gen. Santa Anna with a force [illegible] 000 men had advanced half that distance betwe[illegible] city and American Army. A battle would inevitabl[illegible] low, but even in its favorable termination not the [illegible] est prospect of peace was foreseen

The U. S. S. Preble recently arrived, brought pas[illegible] from Callao, Mr. Toler and two daughters, of Wa[illegible] city, D. C Mr. T left Washington in May last, [illegible] of despatches from Sec. Mason A store ship is [illegible] way hither with 200 men for Col Stevenson, the [illegible] Com. Jones, likewise, to relieve Com. Shubrick.

☞ The States' papers are teeming with details [illegible] victories of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Chihuahua [illegible] others, and the whole Union appears convulsed w[illegible] joicings. Every city of the East and West, Nort[illegible] South, wherever the news was received, went im[illegible] ately into "popular demonstrations of heart-felt fee[illegible] and victory followed so fast upon victory, that in [illegible] ins ances, the various apparatus for illumination, [illegible] *extinguished* only, and retained in their places to [illegible] brate the victories then in prospective!

☞ The most forward of the Emigration had a[illegible] within forty miles of the first settlement, (Johnson[illegible] Saturday last Sickness though considerably a[illegible] was yet extremely prevalent with the Indian popu[illegible] of the Sacramento valley.

☞ Gov. Mason, escorted beyond the Town subur[illegible] considerable number of citizens, took his departu[illegible] Saturday last for Monterey, in fine health and spir[illegible] idently well pleased with his brief visit, and highl[illegible] pressed with the prosperity and rapid improvement o[illegible] Francisco, particularly so, with the *farewell gal*[illegible] of his citizen escort

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☞ The prize schr. Julia, and schr. Com Sn[illegible] were disposed of at auction on the 4th inst. The [illegible] sold for 4,850 dollars, to Capt Moran, former ma[illegible] the Com. Shubrick. The latter was purchased by M[illegible] Ruckrell and Cooke, of Pueblo de San Jose, for [illegible] dollars

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☞ We present on another page, a "Table of Di[illegible] ces," between the several Missions of the country, [illegible] from the Mission records, and carefully prepared b[illegible] Halleck, Secretary of State

It will be found useful in a number of instances, in point of correctness may be relied upon

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☞ Lt. Halleck, at Monterey, Secretary of State, kindly furnished us with Washington papers of April May dates The latest, the Union of May 8. We [illegible] lish an interesting account of the capture of Chihua[illegible] contained in one of the papers received.

☞ Smith's New Bowling Alleys, in Pacific St., ar[illegible] erally and deservingly patronized. The good old a[illegible] ment of *bowling* will form one of the agreeable a[illegible] tional pastimes of approaching winter hours.

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, Sept 18[illegible]

At a meeting of the officers of the Army stationed Ciudad de los Angeles, California, there were pr[illegible] Colonel Stevenson, Volunteers; Ass't. Surg Gr[illegible] Staff; Captain A. J. Smith, 1st Drag.; Capt. Ste[illegible] son, Volunteers; Captain Taylor, do, Lieut. Dav[illegible] 1st Drag.; Lieut Bonnycastle, Vol's; Lieut. Willi[illegible] do; Lieut. Wetrick, do; Lieut Gatsell, do, Lieut. H[illegible] lingsworth, do, Lieut Vermeule, do; and Lieut. St[illegible] man, 1st Dragoons.

Colonel Stevenson having been called to the [illegible] Lieut. Bonnycastle appointed Secretary. The fol[illegible] resolutions were adopted.

1st, That it is with feelings of sincere sorrow an[illegible] grief, that we are informed of the untimely death of [illegible] Cloud, Paymaster, and Lieut Colville I. Minor, [illegible] Army

2d. That we deeply sympathize with the bereave[illegible] lations and friends of the deceased. Had they met [illegible] death on the battle field, their loss would have [illegible] mourned; but in a time of war, when their compa[illegible] in arms are winning laurels in the fields of Mexico, [illegible] death in a distant country, from accident, and disea[illegible] truly unfortunate, and deeply to be deplored

3d That in token of our high respect for the me[illegible] of Maj Cloud, and Lieut. Minor, the first of whom [illegible] admired and respected by all who knew him, for his [illegible] integrity and worth, as well as gentlemanly deport[illegible] and the second in addition to these qualities, for his s[illegible] disposition and noble heart; we will wear the usual b[illegible] of mourning for thirty days.

4th. That a draught of these resolutions be forwa[illegible] for publication to the editors of the Californian, and C[illegible] fornia Star.

J D. STEVENSON, Col. & Ch[illegible]

J. C. BONNYCASTLE, 1st Lt. & Sec'y.

16.

A Table of Distances between the several Missions of Upper California,

(As taken from the Mission Records.)

	San Diego	San Luis Rey	S Juan Capistrano	San Gabriel	San Fernando	San Buenaventura.	Santa Barbara.	Santa Ynez	Purisima	S Luis Obispo.	San Miguel.	San Antonio	Solidad	San Carlos de Monterey.	S. Juan Bautista	Santa Clara	S. Francisco de Asis	San Rafael	San Francisco Solano (Sonoma)
San Diego.		40	78	132	159	213	249	285	309	363	402	444	477	512	548	592	637	661	700
San Luis Rey	40		38	92	119	173	209	245	269	323	362	404	437	472	508	552	597	621	660
San Juan Capistrano.	78	38		54	81	135	171	207	231	285	324	366	399	434	470	514	559	583	622
San Gabriel	132	92	54		27	81	117	153	177	231	270	312	345	380	416	460	505	529	568
San Fernando	159	119	81	27		54	90	126	150	204	243	285	318	353	389	433	478	502	541
San Buenaventura.	213	173	135	81	54		36	72	96	150	189	231	264	299	335	379	424	448	487
Santa Barbara	249	209	171	117	90	36		36	60	114	153	195	228	263	299	343	388	412	451
Santa Ynez.	285	245	207	153	126	72	36		24	78	117	159	192	227	263	307	352	376	415
Purisima	309	269	231	177	150	96	60	24		54	93	135	168	203	239	283	328	352	391
San Luis Obispo	363	323	285	231	204	150	114	78	54		39	81	114	149	185	229	274	298	337
San Miguel.	402	362	324	270	243	189	153	117	93	39		42	75	110	146	190	235	259	298
San Antonio	444	404	366	312	285	231	195	159	135	81	42		33	68	104	148	193	217	256
Solidad	477	437	399	345	318	264	228	192	168	114	75	33		35	71	115	160	184	223
San Carlos de Monterey.	512	472	434	380	353	299	263	227	203	149	110	68	35		36	80	125	149	188
San Juan Bautista	548	508	470	416	389	335	299	263	239	185	146	104	71	36		44	89	113	152
Santa Clara.	592	552	514	460	433	379	343	307	283	229	190	148	115	80	44		45	69	108
San Francisco de Asis	637	597	559	505	478	424	388	352	328	274	235	193	160	125	89	45		24	63
San Rafael	661	621	583	529	502	448	412	376	352	298	259	217	184	149	113	69	24		39
S. Francisco de Solano (Sonoma)	700	660	622	568	541	487	451	415	391	337	298	256	223	188	152	108	63	39	

San Juan Bautista to Santa Cruz 30 Santa Clara to San Jose 21 Santa Cruz to Santa Clara 33 San Jose to San Francisco de Assis 60.

Note. In the above table the leagues given in the Missions' Records are estimated at 3 miles In Spanish road measure 33,732 "common leagues" make 100 English miles, and 37,972 "Judicial leagues."

The winter roads in California are much longer than the summer roads, between any two places The above is probably about the general average of the length of the roads usually travelled between the places specified

Town Council.

Monday Evening, Oct 4, 1847.

After a reading of the minutes of last meeting, Mr Clark proposed the election of a recording Secretary, not a member of the Council

W. F. Swasey was nominated and accepted.

E P Jones moved that sealed proposals be received by the committee then in action upon public schools, for the erection of a school house. Passed.

Mr. Clark reported the project of building a public wharf in deliberation, by committee on the same. Pleaded its importance, and requested further indulgence Granted.

E P. Jones, chairman of committee for receiving proposals in relation to the improvement of streets passing through the lagoons, reported progress, and desired another sitting Granted.

On motion, sealed proposals for the town printing were handed to the Secretary, broken open, and read by Judge Hyde.

The Council called upon Mr. Buckelew, publisher of "Californian," to explain his proposals Mr B. thought them sufficiently explicit, but proceeded with an explanation. Mr. B. was not a printer, Mr Kemble of the Star, at a request to explain Mr B's proposals, thought that newspaper publishers, in establishing prices, should be, [illegible] to explain them.

Mr. Clark suggested the proposals be returned to the [illegible] with a request to *revise*, and present at next [illegible] in a more tangible form

Mr D. Mac Howard, Esq, moved that the town printing be divided between both printing offices. Carried.

A letter from Gov. Mason was then read:

HEAD QUARTERS, 10 Military Dept.
San Francisco, Oct 1, 1847

To the Town Council Elect, of San Francisco.

GENTLEMEN.—The letter of your committee of this [illegible] date has been received, and in answer I have the [illegible] to inform you:

First—That the jurisdiction of the present Town Council of San Francisco, is confined to the limits of the town [illegible], the boundaries of which I have instructed the Alcalde to have marked as soon as convenient.

Second—The duties of the Council are prospective, [illegible] retrospective They cannot impair the obligation of contracts entered into by the previous town authorities, [illegible] take jurisdiction of the actions or conduct of such authorities, further than to modify or repeal any law or ordinance, created by said authorities, now in force, which they may deem inconsistent with the interests of the community.

These, together with the instructions contained in my letter of the 15th of July last authorising the election of a Town Council, are deemed sufficiently explicit, to enable the Council to begin a system of policy, for the future, that will develop the resources and protect the interests of the citizens of San Francisco Whatever expenses may be contemplated, or improvements made, it is strongly recommended that the town be kept perfectly free of debt

Since my arrival here, I have received three petitions from the citizens, through the hands of a committee, for the removal of George Hyde, Esquire, from his office of Alcalde of the town. The committee, Messrs. Ward, Brannan and Ross, also handed me distinct charges signed by themselves, and herewith sent to you, against Mr Hyde, of a serious nature, that demand investigation This is due to Mr. Hyde himself and to the citizens of the town. I have selected you, gentlemen, to perform this duty, of making a thorough investigation of these charges, to report to me the facts of the case with your opinion thereon. You have first been chosen by the people of the town to regulate their public affairs, and to guard their interests To whom then could I so well confide this duty? You also must feel the importance of scrutinizing the charges against the Chief Magistrate of your town; but whilst the interest of the community requires this examination, the respect due to his office, demands that Mr. Hyde be allowed every privilege and facility to produce any facts or testimony that the case may call for.

You are hereby authorised to call upon Mr Hyde, for a full exhibition of his accounts and general administration of the affairs of the town, since they have been under his direction, that you may examine and report thereon.

Relying upon your integrity and patriotism, I am, Gentlemen,

Your most ob't. servant
R. B. MASON, Col. 1st Drag.
and Gov. of California.

Moved by Mr Jones, that the letter of the Governor with the accompanying papers, be laid over for the next meeting. Passed.

Moved that the Council meet next Monday at six o'clock, P M., for investigating charges preferred against the Alcalde Passed

The Alcalde desired that the persons preferring charges should be summoned, also, that he be furnished with a copy of the Governor's letter Granted.

Mr Jones read an ordinance, an amendment to an ordinance, regulating the sale of liquors, merchandise, &c

Moved by Mr Jones that it be taken up by sections and read for adoption. Passed.

Section 1st—Passed

Section 2d, 3d, and 4th—Lost.

Moved by Mr Clark, as much of the bill as relates to auction license be struck out, and a committee be appointed to form a suitable license law for Auctioneers, and report at the next meeting Passed.

Messrs Clark, Howard, and Parker, committee.

Bill for repealing all former rules, conflicting with laws passed by the Council, taken up and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Glover, that a committee be appointed to restrict and regulate gambling Passed.

Messrs. Jones, Parker and Leidesdorff, committee

Mr Howard moved that the same committee take into consideration the propriety of building a church. No action thereon

Petition of E H Harrison, for the exclusive right of ferry from Sousolito and the *contra costa* to this place, with the immense advantages to accrue therefrom Referred to a committee of three to report two weeks from this date Messrs Parker, Howard and Clark, committee

Resolutions offered by Mr Jones in relation to grants of lots laid on the table for further consideration

Moved that the treasurer be ordered to pay the bills of Messrs Pettet, Grayson and Gilbert. Passed.

A letter from Mr Picket was then read and laid on the table, to be acted on two weeks from this date

Moved and seconded that we now adjourn. Passed.

☞ Reynard in fable, cursed *grapes* as sour, indigestible food, merely because they were beyond his reach—Indiscriminating fox! Not so the folks who have visited the store of C. L. Ross, cor. Washington and Montgomery Streets!

List of Letters remaining in the Qr. Master's Office, at San Francisco Oct 8th 1847.

Belden, Theodore	Kinsey, Alvis or Thomas
Birnie, Jas	Lucet, Samuel
Brown, W B	Mayfield, B F
Castello, Don Francisco	McKinstry Jr, George
Dodd, Solomon	McKinley, Jas
Doyle, James	Olivor Don Jose
Dahling, George	O Hara, W J
Ford, Noah E	Parish, De Witt C [2]
Gray, L C [3]	Rivell, Andrew or Joseph
Griffin, M	Smith, Charles
Holland, I	Smith, Simeon P
Henderson, Moses	Strarge, J
Hatch, Prince G	Taylor, Hiram

FOR SANDWICH ISLANDS AND SOUTHERN COAST.

THE fast sailing prize schooner, JULIA, Capt. MORAN, will sail in a few days, for the Sandwich Islands, by way of Monterey, and southern ports For freight or passage apply to the Master on board

San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1847 40-1t.

WANTED—Two American or foreign families, to occupy, and take charge of two delightfully situated ranchos or farms, a few miles in the interior. Apply to R. T. RIDLEY.

Oct. 9, 1847 40-tf

GRAPES! GRAPES!

A LARGE SUPPLY of delicious Grapes, fresh from the vintage of J. P Lease, Sonoma, for sale by

C L ROSS.

40-tf Cor Washington & Montgomery sts.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale on reasonable terms, the effects of the late firm of S. Brannan & Co. as follows:

A large quantity of Wheat,

American Cattle; Horses; Mules; a large quantity of good breed Pigs;

A valuable town lot, situated on the corner of Kearney and Pacific streets; a lot and farm-house, corner of Clay and Stockton streets.

SCHOOL BOOKS, consisting of—

Arithmetics; Spelling Books; Grammars; Writing Books; Slates and Pencils; Music Books; Primers; Geographys, (Morse's); Dictionaries; Astronomies; Table Books; Children's Small Geographys, ink, &c &c. also

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY.

A MEDICINE CHEST.

The Launch "Comet;" Wagons Chains & Yokes; a Pit Saw; Cross-cut Saws, Scythes; two Seines, Seine-Floats and Twine, Pitch Forks; Spades; Shovels; Picks; Rivets; Files; Tacks; Butts; Plane-Irons; Whetstones; mowing Rifles; Screws, Latches; Copper Pumps; Cards; scythe Irons; cut and wrought Nails

Two drums; muskets; swords; rifle powder; shot; percussion caps; two pigs lead.

Linen thread, wicking; one hat block; matches; sail needles and twine; castor oil; mustard; soap; 8 bbls. salt; empty hogsheads

W. GLOVER,
D. STARK,
JOHN R. ROBBINS.

Sept. 27, 1847. 39-3t.

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THE WAR.—That well known patriotic individual, Ephraim Spike, Esq., of Hornby, writes to the Boston Chronotype, as follows:

HORNBY Oxford Co Me,
May 17, 1847.

MISTER RITE.—SUR: Father's bin over to paris Hill to see aunt Betsy, an says how he seen one of your papers, and thought by the readin that was into it, that you knowed eenjust every thing And so as we all wanted to know something most pertikeler, father said I'd botter Wright to you.

Wal you see uncle Josiah went down to Portland last week with a lode of hooppoles and beans, an when he came back he set us all in a muss by the news he fecht. He says the Mexicums have taken Oregon after a battle of fifty four minuts an 49 seconds, an shot Mr Polk right through. And it was thought every day that they would come over into Varmount to take gineral Cass and set the niggers loose! Tell ye what, mr rite, 'twould done your heart good to seen our folks dander ris when they heard it. Leftenant Libby run over to his house as hard as he could spring an got his great sword that the Legislatoor gave for his sarvices in the Madawoosky war—an back he come' full chisel, swearin he'd never sheth it agin till he'd squinched it in the heart's blood of some red Mexicum. An off he started down the rode—his wife trying to head him off, an two of his children hangin back at his coat-tails; but 'twas no use, they could'nt stop the leftenant. He swore he cared nothin for his wife or children, when his country called, that gineral Cass needed him an go he would if the old harry stood in his way. An so given a great flourish with his sword—which skeerd Mrs. Leftenant Libby that she lost her balance and fell over a herrer that was behind her ker-whop—an kickin off little Ephe an Bill from his coat-tails' he set off full split

Deacon Wiggin moved that we should all go to the meetin-us an hold a public meetin, an when we'd all got in, the deacon was appointed cheerman an me clark. Arter settin a minit the deacon got up and said the object of the meetin was to consider the news from portland; that the meetin was now open, an the cheer would listen to any remarks He'd no sooner sot down, than up jumps Kurnel Pettiah Peabody, an *O Jerusalem!* how he did put in! I wish every federalist and other enemies of the country could heern it.

"Feller citizens," says he, "this is a great country, an can lick any other country under the high kanopy of heving! (cheers) Did'nt we lick the all fired British twice, an get all reddy to do it agin down to Madywoosky? An now," says he, "who are these ondashus Mexicums that have invaded the free soyle of this great republic?—who are they i say?"——"Who are they!" screamed out Judy Kier, pokeing her green bonnet over the railen, "who are they indeed!—I'll tell you; they'r good for nothin, rotten, yaller-faced, sneakin, animal-magnatism, pesky, french brittishers, that fit gineral Jackson about the banks, an tryed to stop the veto, an got up a stamp act!—the bloody minded villains," says she, "i could scratch their eyes out, i could."

"Hoo-roar!" shouted the kurnel, when ant Judy sot down. "Hoo-roar for the wimen of Ameriky! real grit still—same as 'twas in the Revolutunory war. Feller citizens, the country's safe while this here spirit of 76, as we've just witnessed, burns in the bussums of the fair sects!"—but the kurnel coudn't go on; his compliment to the wimen set em as crazy as bed bugs A dozen of em got up at once, an give us so mutch of the spirit of 76, as the kurnel called it, that I,ll be shot and biled in ile, if it did'nt seem as tho thar war two or three young hurrycanes in the house. The deacon hollored, *Order! Order!* till he was hoarse as a bull-frog,—but two old wimin held on in spite of him; they'd got the steam fairly on, and did'nt seem to know how to shut it off

At last Ensign Pike an the town clerk had to go up an gag them with their own shawls, and then the meeting went on.

We passed a good many resolutions—some regular clinchers, i tell you. i'll show you one or two just for curiosity.

Resolved, That no people in the hull, gineral, universal world are so free, virtooous and happy as is the people of these suvrin states.

Resolved, That Texico, Kallefornio, Mattymoras, Korpus Cristi, and Madywosky was originally part of the union, and ort to be re-annexed right off.

Resolved, That the hull millintary force of Hornby be placed at the disposal of gineral Cass or gineral Jackson, as the case may be: provided, they aint obleeged to go further than portland.

Resolved, That if any of the pesky Mexicums dare to show their yallar faces up in old Oxford, we'll give em some.

Resolved, That any individual who aint redy to go these sentiments, is no friend of ginowine liberty, an ort to be sent to "shovel in the horls of Montyzumys!"

Resolved, That our patryotick feller citizen, mister leftenant Libby, by his intrepid konduct in starting right off to reskue gineral Cass, has won for him our highest——

This here resolution, mr rite, wasn't finished, cos jest as we got so fur, little Ephe Libby bust into the house like a lokymotive, an said his father was in a fix an wanted us all to help him. So we all started like a shot, thinking the leftenant had met some of the inemy, an run as tight as we could scratch down the road, till we come to pickeral-pond, an there, right over in neighbor Eastman's orchard, on the tip top of one of the biggest apple trees, sot the leftenant, yellin like an injun, and Dea. Wiggin's great brindled bull pawin and bellowing at the foot.

We driv the critter off, an got the leftenant down, but he was about the skeeredest feller you ever see He went rite off hum an hasn't said a word about the Mexicums sence.

i told you when i begun that i rit for information The question i want to ask is this; Is them Mexicums injuns, niggers or Jarman? Cos father says they is and i say they isn't.

Yours for the country, "RITE OR RONG."
ETHAN SPIKE.

HOW TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES.—"Mother," said the Spartan boy, "my sword is too short." "Add a step to it," was the reply. What a young man wants in friends, capital, or natural abilities, may, almost always, be made up in industry. A dwarf has only to take quicker steps to keep pace with a giant. This is a maxim in philosophy which nobody disputes, but many forget.

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of S. Brannan & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. BRANNAN, Pres't.

D. STARK, Clerk.
Sept. 27, 1847. 39-3t

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against S. Brannan & Co. to present them for settlement on or before the 31st day of Dec. 1847 to
W. GLOVER,
D. STARK,
JOHN R. ROBBINS, } Commissioners.
39-3t.

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair, with the furniture as it stands.

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of
WARD & SMITH,
No 3 Montgomery St San Francisco 24 tf

50 BARRELS of Potatoes of a superior quality, just received from the Islands, and for sale by
C. L. ROSS,
38-tf Corner of Washington and Montgomery st

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 160 bbls. of Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Sept. 4th, 1847. 35-tf

LUMBER

81,000 Feet well assorted Oregon Lumber, now landing from the Barque Janet, and for sale by
W. H. DAVIS.
San Francisco, Sep. 18th, 1847.

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin,)
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguadiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvass—various No's.
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets,")
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia,)
Anchors, (All sizes.)

All of which they offer at *Reduced Prices* at their Store in Montgomery Street. 20-tf

GELTSON & CO,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS.

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, Blacksmith's Forges, Hats, Caps, Stoves, &c., a part of the cargo of the Barque WHITON, direct from New York. For sale low for *cash or hides.*

Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach [26-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandize, received per late arrivals.

DRY GOODS.

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets; mole skin caps and pants, summer do & do; vests & jackets, pea coats (blue & green); sattinett pants; blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half hose, silk & cotton hdkfs; spool cotton; cotton thread; linen do, assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders; bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains; hammers, hatchets, axes & helves; files; mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bitts; augers assorted; chisels assorted trowels; shoe knives; spoke shaves; gimblets, cork screws, hand vices, try squares; two foot rules, four fold; frying pans, gridirons, sauce pans; nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; camp kettles; spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps; fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps; bronze lamps; &c.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salæratus.

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; brogands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps;—lamp wick, corn brooms; patent pails; looking glasses; window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; canister powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead,—white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do; rack combs, cigars; grind stones and fixings; clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggons; blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt; crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c. &c,
San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

MELLUS & HOWARD.

HAVE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of
Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds; Drills; Prints, brown and white cotton; Tickings, Blankets, Blue cottons, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Stocks, sewing Silks, Mexican Sarapes, and Rebozos, silver Buttons, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Stationary, &c. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River flour, Gin, Aguadientes, Italia, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Raisins, Olives, &c. &c. Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Plates, Bowls, which they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgomery street.
San Francisco, August 5, 1847 31-a36-tf

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very superior quality just received from the United States and for Sale by
ROBERT A. PARKER.
San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1847. 35-tf.

WHEAT.

1,000 FANEGAS best quality California Wheat for sale at reduced prices for cash, by
WARD & SMITH
August 4th, 1847. 35-tf.

The California Star.

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PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA

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A CARD.

PER O'FARREL, Civil Engineer and Land Sur- by appointment of COL. R. B MASON, Gov of Cal- Office in Portsmouth Square

San Francisco, July 17, 1847.

JOHN HALLS,

IL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,

L attend to any business of the kind entrusted to m, having for many years been in the employ of sh Government.

and charts made out in the most approved man- For further particulars apply to,

WARD & SMITH,
Montgomery Street.

ember 4th, 1847. 35-tf.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by E. P. Jones.

Establishment, having been recently enlarged to former size, repaired throughout and neatly fit- now prepared for the reception of boarders and persons. The Table will be constantly supplied ery variety to be had in the country. To the Es- ent is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847. 32 tf

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT 16, 1847.

From the Mobile Register and Journal, of May.

Late from Monterey.

The schooner Herome arrived at New Orleans, on Thursday from the Brazos. The Delta contains a letter dated Monterey, April 4, from which we make the following extracts,

Three days ago the Alcalde and priest of a small town some twenty miles distant, on the road to China, came in and reported to General Taylor the murder of 24 Mexicans, at Gualopa, a small rancho about six miles from Ramus. The murder was committed, they say, by a party of Americans, numbering about 20, and was done in the night The murdered men were first made prisoners, tied, and afterwards all shot through their heads. The murder is said to have been committed on the 28 ult. On that night a train of loaded wagons, escorted by 200 infantry, and about the same number of horse, under the command of Colonel Mitchell, of the 1st Ohio regiment, encamped at Marin, which is about five miles from the [illegible] of murder The mounted men were composed [illegible] ited States dragoons, and Texas rangers, under [illegible] of Captain Graham, of the 2d dragoons. Suspicion rests upon some part of this corps, though no clue has as yet been found to discover the guilty The officers in command—gentlemen and rigid disciplinarians—are using every means in their power to investigate the matter,

Gen. Taylor has got his steam up on the subject, and is determined to have hung every one who, it can be proved, has taken part in the murder The town where these men were killed is but a few miles from the place where the large train was captured and so many wagoners massacred on the 22d of February Some 15 or 20 of the wagoners who escaped from that massacre came up in the last train, yet there is no evidence that they were engaged in the Gualopa murder

I passed over the place of the massacre of the 22d of February a few days ago, and the scene is truly the most horrid and revolting that I have ever witnessed. The remains of the murdered men, yet unburied, stripped of every particle of clothing, lay upon the plains, their flesh devoured by the Mexican wolves and buzzards, and their bones bleached in the sun

The train was a very large and valuable one, and stretched out from three to four miles in length. The attack was made upon the escort, who were in the advance, by a large body of lancers The escort, forty men, under Lieutenant Barbour of the Kentucky Legion, were all taken prisoners, and are now in the possession of Urrea The lancers charged down the train, and lanced without mercy the wagoners as they ran for their lives to the chapparal. More than three-fourths of them, it is thought, were killed—and their bodies shockingly mutilated and disfigured.

Urrea, by last accounts, was at Linares, expecting reinforcements. It is rumored that he has four peices of artillery with him Marin, Cerralvo, Mier, and China, will all be garrisoned by our troops, which will render our communication with Camargo entirely safe The troops here are in excellent health and condition.

The Kentucky Legion leave on Monday for Camargo, as an escort to a train These troops have but six weeks to serve; and it is General Taylor's intention, I hear, to discharge them at New Orleans. I presume they will not return again The Ohio troops have about eight weeks to serve. Their turn will probably come next. The number of regiments whose year will expire in May or June, now in General Taylor's column, is thirteen How their places are to be filled, I cannot devise. Perhaps you can inform us

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COL ARCHIBALD YELL, OF ARKANSAS—We transfer to our columns, from the Harrisburg Argus, with a lively sense of its justice, the following tribute to the memory of the lamented Col Yell, of Arkansas, who fell gallantly leading his regiment, at the battle of Buena Vista. The career of Col. Yell was indeed useful and brilliant. At the age of seventeen he served as a subaltern (ensign) in the Tennessee troops under the command of Gen Jackson Returning to Tennessee at the end of these Indian wars, as soon as he was eligible he was elected a member of the legislature of that State, where he served with reputation When Gen. Jackson became President, he selected Col. Yell as the circuit Judge of the United States, for the new district of Arkansas, by which means he became a citizen of that State, and discharged the duties of this difficult and responsible office with entire satisfaction; and was elevated by the people of that State to the highest offices within their gift—in Congress, then Governor, and subsequently in Congress again as a member of the last Congress It was here we made his acquaintance, and learned to appreciate the warm and impulsive friendship which so distinguished him, and which so endeared him to the thousands who lament his fall. He was eminently a patriot, and loved his country which he had taken up arms when a mere boy to defend. When, therefore, he learned that a hostile foe had shed the blood of American citizens upon American soil, he immediately gave up the life of ease, and once more devoted himself to the hardships and privations of the camp He returned to Arkansas, volunteered as a private in the ranks, and did duty as such until elected by the troops to command the regiment. At the head of his regiment he fell gallantly charging an immensely superior number of the enemy.—*Union.*

THE MEMORY OF GOVERNOR YELL, OF ARKANSAS—He has fallen—on the memorable field of Buena Vista—at the head of his columns, Colonel Yell has gloriously fallen for his country

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit! rest thee now"

Colonel Yell led, the foremost man, in a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was slain by a lance, while heroically leading his command against the Mexican cavalry

He met the myrmidons of power undismayed, and died as he had lived—for the glory of our free institutions

With his last breath, Colonel Yell aided in rolling back, what seemed to be the inevitable tide of success to the Mexican General and his army

The editor of the Argus cannot forget, when in the city of Washington, at the opening of the new Congress in December, 1845, about to leave Washington, taking Governor Yell by the hand, who was then a member of Congress, we bade a mutual farewell. "That was the soul's farewell"

To this gallant man, and faithful friend, we took pleasure in acknowledging the obligations of gratitude and friendship when living—we would be false to our duty not to aver it *now.* Colonel Yell was the colleague and friend of the present gifted "chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations," in the United States Senate, Mr Sevier; and we have reason to believe that this gallant soldier enjoyed in an eminent degree, [illegible] confidence of President Polk and the members of his administration He has been judge, governor of Arkansas, and has been her representative in Congress, which high representative trust he filled with distinguished credit to himself, when he accepted from the Government a *colonelship* in the volunteer service of his country.

His heart was the home of all the high attributes and qualities that exalt and adorn the human character. True, brave and generous, justly the pride and hope of the people of his own growing State, and of his friends everywhere Now, wrapped in his martial cloak, covered with laurels that will bloom forever, Col. Yell is at rest in his glory, gory bed.

While the patriot is cheered with the splendor of our arms—the brave citizen soldiers who fell, yielding up their lives for their country, cannot fail to elicit the keenest sympathies from every American bosom. It is, truly, the cypress interwoven with the laurel.

The career of Governor Yell has been useful and brilliant His name will go down to coming time high on the scroll of national fame. He loved his country, and has sealed his devotion to her honor with his blood and his life.

"Spirit! thy labor is o'er;
Spirit! look not on the strife;
Spirit! no fetters can bind;
Spirit! how bright is the road
For which thou art now on the wing!"

To the protection of an overruling Providence, and the munificence of a grateful country, we commend the bereaved and stricken family of this heroic man—*Argus*

THE FISHERIES.—As early as 1520 there were fifty ships upon the Newfoundland coasts at a time for cod. In 1577 the French had 150 vessels there, the Spaniards 100, Portugese 50, and English 15. The French fishery began early to decline. In 1768 the Americans took but little less than the English, and the French took least of all. In 1789 England obtained double the quantity of America and France together During the revolution the American fisheries were almost entirely abandoned, and Mr. Jefferson left it to the wisdom of Congress to decide, whether they should not be restored, by opposing prohibition to prohibitions, and high duties to high duties, on the fish of other nations.

The whale fishery was prosecuted by the Biscayans as early as the 15th century The British began its encouragement in 1672 by bounties. The Americans opened their enterprizes in 1715 They succeeded early in the discovery, in the southern seas, of the spermaceti whale, which they attacked instead of the Greenland, hitherto known to navigators. In 1771 we had 204 whalers. During the war England held out the largest bounties to the trade, and so irresistible were these in the depressed condition of our fishermen, that it is said many of them were on the eve of removing to Halifax, to prosecute the business.

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there, and were only deterred by a letter from Lafayette declaring that France would abate her duties upon oil. The little Island of Nantucket is the great heart of these fisheries. A sand bar, said Mr Jefferson, fifteen miles long, and three broad, capable by its agriculture of maintaining twenty families, employed in these fisheries, because [illegible] population, between 5000 and 6000 men and [illegible] and contained in its only harbor 140 vessels In agriculture, then, they have no resource, and if that of those fisheries cannot be pursued from their own habitations, it is natural they should seek others, from which it can be followed, and principally those where they will find [illegible] language, religion, laws, habits, and [illegible] states to Congress in his report, that [illegible] the cod fisheries had gained ground since the [illegible] station, but that the whale fisheries on the coast [illegible] been for some time past on the decline. The year 1812 was most disastrous to the fishermen, but they soon afterward recovered their prosperity, and on the [illegible] January 1844, we had 644 vessels engaged at sea [illegible] ue, including catchings, $27,784,000. On the [illegible] January, 1846, there were 680 ships, 34 brigs, [illegible], and 1 sloop; tonnage 233,149, manned by about [illegible],000 seamen, and officers, consuming over three millions of dollars annually of American produce Proceeds of whale fisheries, $9,000,000 per annum, of which only $2,000,000 are re-exported —[De Bow's Commercial Review.

Insurrection in New Mexico.

We lay before our readers to-day an account of the insurrection in the Territory of New Mexico, and the battles which took place between our troops and the insurgents No correct statement having heretofore been published here, it will doubtless prove interesting to many of our readers. This account is taken from the Santa Fe correspondence of the *Washington Union*, two days later than the official report of Col. Price, with which it agrees in every important particular.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb 3, 1847

* * * * On the 20th of January, Gov. Bent being at Taos, was set upon by a rabble, and most barbarously murdered, together with Mr. Leal, (clerk of court,) Leonard a son of Judge Beaubien. Their scalps were paraded through the town, and messengers were despatched to inform the country people below that a blow had been struck, and inviting their aid to prosecute the rebellion These messengers were arrested, and fell into the hands of the Americans—one by the alcalde of Moro, and the other by a Frenchman of Canada. The latter, hearing that a man had gone down, saddled his horse, and with his rifle started in pursuit. He headed off the messenger, and presenting his rifle, demanded the letter, which was delivered to him. Being unable to read, he carried it to the next alcalde, and again cocked his rifle, ordering him to read it. Thus possessed of the facts, he galloped to Santa Fe, and laid the whole before Colonel Price, who immediately set out for the north with one-half the disposable force of this post, at the same time ordering the troops from the Rio Abajo to Santa Fe.

For a time we expected an attack here, but the prompt measures taken by Col. Price seem to have disconcerted the insurgents. He met a rabble of about a thousand at Canada, and after a sharp skirmish, routed them, having killed 26 and wounded about 60 of the enemy He was here joined by Capt. Burgwin's dragoons, and proceeded to Taos, They had another skirmish in the mountains, in which the Mexicans lost about 20 men. The entire loss of Col Price, in both skirmishes, was 5 killed, and 9 wounded. At the Moro, Capt. Henly was killed, but not till his company had slain 14 or 15 of the enemy, and taken as many prisoners.

SANTA FE, Feb 17th, 1847.

I seize an interval of comparative leisure, to give you the news; and, as you will perceive, can speak of something more than mere "rumors of wars."

You have doubtless heard that suspicions were, some time since, (in December last,) entertained as to the fidelity of our newly made Americans, the Mexicans These suspicions, it was ascertained, were well founded, but as no positive evidence could be obtained, all of those discontented and suspected persons who had been arrested in consequence of the disclosures made upon the the examination of the first person arrested, Pablo Domingues, one of the leaders among the discontented, were released upon promise of good behavior.

These arrests were made in the latter part of December last, and in a very few days, confidence seemed to have been regained by the authorities, until, on the 19th of January last, when the citizens of Taos rose, *en masse*, and murdered every American living there, with the exception of some few who were accidentally absent at the time of the massacre Among the murdered were Governor Charles Bent, and a Mr Leal, the latter of whom was first scalped, and then tortured to death with Indian barbarity and ingenuity.

Colonel Price, commanding in the absence of General [illegible] took prompt and effective measures to punish [illegible] that the plans of the rebels Information [illegible] men of Taos were taking steps to obtain the control of Moreau Town and some other advantageous positions between here and the [illegible] he despatched men in the proper direction, and moved with a small force towards Taos

It has long been conceded by the Indians of this country, and by those who know the people of the country, that the "Pueblos de Taos," are the bravest and most warlike race in Mexico. And it is the general opinion that Taos is the most easily defended position in the west; in fact, it may be almost considered the Gibraltar of America. The town is built of the usual material in this country, that is of mud, sun-baked, and the houses are built seemingly for the special puspose of defence.

The force with which Col. Price moved on Taos would seem inadequate to take it; and it seems to have been a feat of which he and the men under his command might well feel proud

Col. Price moved with a mixed force of about 250 men, of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and his march was uninterrupted until on the evening of the 24th of January, when they reached Canada, where, meeting the Mexicans in force, a fight ensued It is said that the charge made by our men at this place was a most glorious sight and gallant affair The men moved steadily, with unbroken ranks, up a steep and difficult mountain, under an almost blazing fire from the enemy, and gave them good reason to think, as some of them afterwards said, that they were contending against *devils*, instead of men

Col. Price, however, carried every thing before him, and moved on to Luceros, where, on the 28th of January, he was joined by Capt. Burgwin; and on the day following, proceeded to Lambouthx, where after a desperate resistance, the Mexicans were again routed In this affair, we lost one man killed, and one wounded, on the part of the Mexicans about eighty were killed and wounded Our little band then proceeded slowly through a mountainous and almost impracticable country, until, on the evening of February 3d, they passed through Don Fernando, and reached "Pueblo de Taos," upon which they immediately commenced an attack, but were forced, as the night closed in, for want of ammunition, to retire to Don Fernando, where the ammunition wagons were

On the morning of February 4th, the principal battle was fought. After a hard and long fight, in which we had about 54 killed and wounded, the town was [illegible] with a loss on the Mexican side of about 150 killed; how many wounded is unknown. Among our losses was Capt Burgwin, who lingered until the 7th inst. when he died, after some severe suffering, borne, however, with characteristic firmness. His death will long be lamented by his friends and fellow soldiers, as one of the severest losses of this campaign. His remains, and those of Gov. Bent, were brought to this place where they were buried with appropriate honors

Not having been an actor in the scenes just described, I may without egotism, speak freely of them, and it is with pride and pleasure that I testify to the gallantry of these brave men. To say that one corps or another was gallant would be useless, for the whole force seemed actuated by the same spirit, and each man to consider his own individual honor at stake; and the men of Taos, might well be pardoned for the belief that, instead of men, they were contending with *devils*.

While these scenes were being enacted, another band of Mexicans from Taos, had taken possession of Moreau Town, and murdered several Americans employed at the grazing camps in the vicinity, and in view of this, Capt. Henly, of the Missouri mounted riflemen, had proceeded thither on the 24th of January, with a force of about 80 men, for the purpose of attacking them.

He attacked the town with such effect, that the fighting men of the place were forced to retire to their usual stronghold, the church, which would have been taken if Capt Henly had not then been mortally wounded As it was, his party retired, bringing with them the corpse of Capt. H and eighteen prisoners. Our loss there was one killed, and one slightly wounded. Mexican loss eighteen killed, wounded not known.

In all these fights, our troops have done themselves signal honor, and particularly in the affair of the 4th inst at Taos, which might with some propriety, be compared to a "forlorn hope."

After the fight at Taos, the ringleaders in this assassination and rebellion were delivered up by the Pueblo Indians, (the allies of the Mexicans,) on the demand of Col Price, and one of them, Pablo Domingues, was tried by a court martial on the 5th inst., and hung on the 6th. Another of them, Don Thomaso, the principal fighting man among them, was in custody, from which attempting to escape, he was shot. The other prisoners are now awaiting their trials.

The Pueblo Indians, the late allies of the Mexicans, have professed a wish to be friendly with the Americans, and have declared that they were deceived into their late alliance by the false representations of the Mexicans at Taos, and after becoming somewhat better informed as to the character and designs of their late opponents, the Americans, their chiefs requested of Col Price the privilege of punishing this Don Thomaso above named; but were of course, refused.

In all of these transactions, the course pursued by Col. Price, cannot be too highly commended, and has tended to give greater permanence and security to our authorities throughout the country.

It is my opinion that it will be necessary to maintain a military force here for some time to come, to maintain order, and gradually break this people into something like permanency They have been two long accustomed to revolutions and revolts, to at once assume the law-abiding habits of our people

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It is understood that for the last sixty years J. Q. Adams has kept a diary, in which every thing connected with his eventful life is presented with careful minuteness. It has been stated, also, that he has written a memoir of his father, but he has found time to complete only a single volume of four or five which the plan embraced —*Pic*

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT 16, 1[illegible]

Town Council—Thus far, we are confident, the action of this body has met with general approbation If members continue to act with the same energy and [illegible]dence, the citizens will not have cause to regret the elections they have made Much more has been done than could have been reasonably expected, taking into consideration the fact that they had to frame an entire new code of laws, there being previously no written regulations so far as we can ascertain Much remains to be done to complete the code of Municipal laws, which we trust will be effected in the same spirit and with the wisdom and promptness which has hitherto characterized the course of the Council, Judging from what has already been done we may indulge the hope that at the expiration of a few weeks more we shall have written laws regulating every important matter, which the citizens will have by them at all times, and read for themselves their rights will then not be regulated and determined as heretofore by the traditionary customs of the conquered people, handed down from father to son, and from Alcalde to Alcalde, liable on every occasion to be related and construed so as to enable the rich and influential, to oppress the poor and uninfluential man, and in regard to the precise nature and language of which, no two men intending to know all about them, can be found to agree. The little that has been done by the Council has been productive of a most salutary effect, and we have reason to believe that when more is done that corresponding benefits will result to the town.

One among the first acts of the Council, particularly attracted our attention We allude to the ordinance *removing the conditions in the titles to lots in the town*, which we regard as one of the best laws passed, the adoption of which, a proper regard for the interests of the poorer class of citizens, demanded. Besides, a number of the sons who own lots here are absent in the service of the Government, and will not probably be discharged in time to improve them according to the conditions inserted in the titles at the date of the grant; and the remove we consider but an act of justice to them. When we first observed the nature of these grants, we were of the opinion, and time has proved it to be well founded, that instead of the grantees being compelled, by the conditions attached to them, to erect neat and comfortable houses they were only the means of forcing them, at the present moment, to build small rough cabins, unfit for human dwellings, and fences of no possible benefit to the owners of lots, or the town. Now instead of the lumber and other building materials being wasted, as heretofore in so many instances, we may expect to see them used in the erection of houses which will not only be useful, but an ornament to the place.

We have heard two or three persons urge as an objection to this law, that it favors the speculator—this may be true, but it cannot be expected that any law can be passed, benefiting one class of the community, without some extent, favoring others We have heard it said too, that the Council had not the power to remove the conditions attached to the grants of lots—if those who entertain that *opinion* will take the trouble to examine the records of the Alcalde's office, they will find that the Alcaldes always had the power to remove the conditions and renew the deeds at pleasure Then if they ever had the power they still have; and in this instance the present Alcalde acting in conjunction with the Council, in passing the ordinance alluded to, makes it doubly binding and valid. We cannot believe that any good reason can be urged why the law alluded to should not have been passed, for the Council have only done what the Alcaldes had the power to do, and what they would in all probability have done upon application in every instance on the payment of the small fine usually imposed for neglect or *inability*. According to our understanding of the Mexican law of denouncement, lots could not be forfeited if the grantees, or owners, still wished their deeds renewed, they unquestionably had the right to denounce their lots, and if denounced by others, they had the right to take them a second time in preference to all others. Then the conditions were not only useless but of serious injury, as being liable to produce law-suits, contentions and difficulties between the citizens of the place.

☞ The United States store ship Southampton, Capt Thorbet, arrived here, direct from Monterey, on Thursday last.

Emigrants—A gentleman who has just arrived from the San Joaquin river, informs us that a few days since, Capt Hopper's company of emigrants, of sixty wagons, was crossing that stream on their way to the Pueblo of San Jose, where most of the party intended to settle By this company, information has been received of another party of a few wagons on the upper route to this country. They left Mary's river a considerable distance above the sink, taking Applegate's Oregon trail to the head of the Sacramento It is probable that they are now in the valley. This upper route is said to be far better than the old one, or the one which strikes the valley at the head of the San Joaquin. The health of the emigrants has been generally good on the whole route

Our informant reports the health of the settlers on the San Joaquin, as rapidly improving. There had been much sickness but no deaths

☞Our thanks are again due to Gov. Mason for files of Washington City papers, our dates are to the 8th May last They contain no later important news from the seat of war than previously received. We have observed many interesting items, but the papers arrived at too late an hour for extracts in our present number One of them has a notice over the signature of the Postmaster General, calling for proposals for transporting a mail by steam from the mouth of the Columbia river to Panama, touching at this place It was apparently the intention of the Government to start the mail about the first of September last

[Reported for the Star]

Town Council.

MONDAY Evening, Oct 11, 1847

The minutes of the last meeting being read, Mr. Jones moved they be so altered as to read, that Lieut. Gilbert's bill be laid over for further action, which was concurred in. The Minutes were then approved.

Next in order, the investigation of charges preferred against the Alcalde. Moved by Mr Parker that the investigation be postponed until two weeks from this date Carried.

Moved by Mr Howard, to reconsider the motion in reference to the postponement of the petition of L H Harrison and that the committee be allowed to report to-night. Carried

The sealed proposals for building a public school house, were then read Moved by Mr Clark that the Council accept the proposals of Mr Stark with a few alterations Carried

Mr. Clark, Chairman of committee on public wharf, rose to report. Moved by Mr. Howard that one thousand dollars be appropriated for the erection of a pier at the foot of Broadway Carried

An ordinance was then read and adopted providing for the erection of a pier at the foot of Broadway Messrs Clark, Parker and Howard were appointed committee to superintend the same

Moved by Mr Jones, that ten thousand dollars be appropriated to build a public wharf at the foot of Clay street. Carried

Mr Jones, chairman of committee on gambling, rose, reported progress, and requested further time to investigate the matter. Granted

An ordinance in relation to grants of lots by the Alcalde, was then passed.

Mr. Clark, chairman of the committee to frame laws regulating auctioneers, presented an ordinance in relation thereto, which was read and passed

Mr. Parker, chairman of committee on the petition of E H. Harrison, begged leave to report The report being read, Mr Jones rose and made a few pertinent remarks in relation to the powers and duties of the council He contended that the council had not the power to grant the request of the petitioner, and if they had, that it would be doing great injustice to the balance of the community and the public generally, to grant to one individual such an extensive, exclusive privilege. He concluded by moving that further action on the petition be deferred until the council could have an opportunity of consulting the Governor on the subject. The motion was adopted

Moved by Mr Jones, that a committee of three be appointed to receive proposals for, and superintend the building of a wharf at the foot of Clay street Carried. Committee, Messrs Jones, Howard and Leidesdorff.

Petitions were then read for the office of Constable Moved by Mr. Clark that Henry Smith and W. S Thorp, be the town Constables. Carried.

Moved by Mr Jones, that H. Smith be jail-keeper, and report to the council at every meeting. Carried.

Letter read from Mr Brannan containing a bill against the town for printing

Moved by Mr. Jones that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing a library. Carried. Messrs. Jones, Leidesdorff, and Clark, appointed committee

Moved by Mr. Jones, that the Treasurer be ordered to pay the bills of Messrs Shelly & Norris, Brown, Ross, Brannan and Gilbert. Carried

Letter of Capt. Folsom asking for lots, read Granted.

Moved by Dr. Jones that no more lots be granted by the Alcalde, until further action by the Council Carried

The Council then adjourned

An Ordinance.

Sec 1st Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the town of San Francisco, That any person or persons wishing to sell any merchandise or property at auction shall first procure a license from the constituted authorities before selling, as hereafter described

2d Be it further Ordained, That the Alcalde of this town, shall on the application of any person or persons, in writing, grant licences to sell goods wares and merchandise, real estate and every other description of property, for not less than one year; and for every such license granted, the person or persons shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars in advance

3d Be it further Ordained, That any person or persons acting in the capacity of an Auctioneer, without first obtaining licences shall be fined not exceeding one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars on conviction thereof, with cost of suit

4th Be it further Ordained, That the Alcalde shall receive for his fees one dollar for every such license so granted · The above to take effect from and after the passage thereof, this 11th day of Oct. A. D 1847.

GEORGE HYDE, President of the Board.

An Ordinance.

Sec 1st Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, That the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the erection of a pier at the foot of Broadway.

2d. Be it further Ordained, That the pier shall be not less than ten feet wide and of sufficient height to resist the action of the sea and tide, and one hundred and fifty feet in length, commencing at the rocks projecting from the bank to be continued eastward in a parallel with Broadway

3d. Be it further Ordained, That a committee of three be appointed to direct, superintend, and make contracts for the materials and work for the same, and report from time to time when called on by the Council

GEORGE HYDE, President of the Board

An Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, That the acts of George Hyde, 1st Alcalde, in granting more lots of land in this town and suburbs than one, to one person, are hereby ratified and confirmed Passed

GEORGE HYDE, President of the Board

An ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance passed 28th Sept. 1847, concerning licences

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, That every person selling spirituous liquors in violation of the Ordinance to which this is an amendment, after the fifteenth day of October 1847, shall be fined upon conviction thereof before the Alcalde not more than twenty-five nor less than ten dollars—one half to be paid to the informer.

An Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, That all former rules laws or customs conflicting with the laws, resolutions or ordinances passed by this Council, are hereby repealed, and that all rules laws and customs conflicting with any law, ordinance or resolution hereafter passed by this Council shall be considered as repealed without there being any repealing clause in such law, ordinance or resolution

An Ordinance.

Sec. 1st Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, that if any person shall enter the house occupied by another and assault the occupant or any other person within said house, such person so assaulting shall be fined on proof thereof before the Alcalde not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and on failure to pay the same, shall be put upon the public works until the same is paid.

2d. Be it further Ordained, That any person who shall assault or strike another, in any other house than the one occupied by him or in any other place, such person so assaulting or striking, shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and on failure to pay shall be put on the public works until the same is paid.

3d. Be it further Ordained, That the informer shall have one half the fine imposed by virtue of this ordinance.

4th. Be it further Ordained, That any person being guilty of improper conduct in any house in this town and being ordered to leave the same by the occupant or persons employed by him, he shall, on failure to leave immediately after being so ordered, be taken before the Alcalde by any officer of the town, and fined not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars, and on failure to pay the same, be put on the public works until the fine is paid.

TEMPLE & ALEXANDER,

General Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

—AND—

AGENTS for the Collection of Debts and Storage of Merchandise & Produce at

SAN PEDRO (UPPER CALIFORNIA)

NEW YORK STORE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the store corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, the remaining part of the cargo of the bark WHITON, from New York, consisting in part of

Hard-ware, Paints, Oils, Cooking Stoves, Stove Varnish, Vices, sheet & bar Lead, Shot, Rifles, single & double barrel Guns, Manilla & hemp Rope all sizes, wood and brass Clocks, Iron and Steel, Grindstones and trimmings, Hats & Caps, Women's Bonnets and Shoes A general assortment of

DRY GOODS

Such as Tweeds, Tweed Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, plaids and stripes, &c, for pantaloon stuffs, brown and striped Shirtings and Drillings, woolen Shawls, Silks and Satins very superior, Blank Books and Paper, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Needles, &c.

Large assortment of clothing,
50 Doz Chairs,
2 do. Rocking do.
Tobacco and Cigars,
100 bbls. Salmon, (warranted good,)
30 do. Beef
500 barrels Flour, (to arrive,)
150 Hams,
1 Hhd. Goshen Butter,
A large lot of Garden Seeds,

Terms cash or produce C L ROSS.

San Francisco, Oct 16, 1847. 41-tf

Notice.

MAGISTRATES OFFICE, Monterey, Oct. 9, 1847.

THE Brig PREMAVERA will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 9th day of November 1847, at Monterey, to answer a lein held by Thomas O Larkin against said brig.

WILLIAM R. GARNER,
41-4t Auctioneer

LOST

BETWEEN this place and Pueblo San Jose, a Blank Pocket-book, containing a note of sixty-five dollars, given in favor of B. K Thompson, and signed by James C. Crane; all persons are hereby cautioned against trading for, or receiving the same

San Francisco, Oct. 11, 1847. 41-3t B CECIL

Copartnership Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of S Brannan & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. BRANNAN, Pres't.

D STARK, Clerk.
Sept. 27, 1847 39-3t

FOR SANDWICH ISLANDS AND SOUTHERN COAST

THE fast sailing prize schooner, JULIA, Capt. MORAN, will sail in a few days, for the Sandwich Islands, by way of Monterey, and southern ports. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board

San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1847 40-1t.

WANTED—Tw[illegible]erican or foreign families, to occupy, and t[illegible]rge of two delightfully situated ranchos or farms, a few miles in [illegible] interior Apply to [illegible], RIDLEY.

Oct 9, 1847. 40-tf

GRAPES! GRAPES!

A LARGE SUPPLY of delicious Grapes, fresh from the vintage of J P. Lease, Sonoma, for sale by

C L ROSS.

40-tf Cor Washington & Montgomery sts

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale on reasonable terms, the effects of the late firm of S. Brannan & Co as follows.

A large quantity of Wheat,

American Cattle; Horses, Mules; a large quantity of good breed Pigs,

A valuable town lot, situated on the corner of Kearney and Pacific streets, a lot and farm-house, corner of Clay and Stockton streets.

SCHOOL BOOKS, consisting of.—

Arithmetics; Spelling Books; Grammars, Writing Books, Slates and Pencils, Music Books; Primers; Geographys, (Morse's); Dictionaries; Astronomies, Tablo Books, Children's Small Geographys; ink, &c. &c. also

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY.

A MEDICINE CHEST.

The Launch "Comet;" Wagons Chains & Yokes; a Pit Saw; Cross-cut Saws, Scythes; two Seines, Seine-Floats and Twine, Pitch Forks; Spades, Shovels, Picks; Rivets; Files; Tacks; Butts; Plane-Irons; Whetstones; mowing Rifles; Screws; Latches, Copper Pumps; Cards, scythe Irons, cut and wrought Nails

Paint brushes; linseed oil; turpentine, white lead; lamp-black, varnish, yellow ochre; whiting; sulphur; borax; indigo; gum arabic; oil cans

Two drums, muskets; swords; rifle powder; shot; percuss on caps, two pigs lead

Linen thread; wicking, one hat block; matches, sail needles and twine, castor oil; mustard; soap; 8 bbls salt; empty hogsheads

W. GLOVER,
D. STARK,
JOHN R ROBBINS

Sept. 27, 1847. 39-3t.

Gossip —There is a general prejudice against gossip; yet every one more or less indulges in it. Small country towns are made light of in metropolitan ones on account of this propensity; yet even in the greatest, we hear much conversation which cannot be regarded as any thing but gossip—Why is this? How comes that men have universally the grace to condemn what they have universally the bad taste to give way to? May it not be that there is an error in the condemnation of gossip, not in the indulgence of it. If we could suppose such to be the case, the practice and principles of mankind would on this point be in harmony, excepting only for the anomaly of our condemning what is not entitled to be condemned

The truth seems to be, that gossip comes in for much of the odium due to its step sister Scandal, and this is in consequence of a confusion in the words. We often speak of a coterie being addicted to scandal, when fond merely of gossip, and as frequently that is softened into gossip which in reality is scandal And doubtless there is some reason for this confusion, seeing that the two things are occasionally seen shading into each other so finely, that hardly any body could determine where the one begins and the other ends But things may be blendingly connected, and yet perfectly distinct—(to take a palpable though not new illustration) the cheek and chin melt into each other, and yet are unmistakeably seperate things When we set ourselves seriously to distinguish between the two entities in question, no difficulty is experienced, and then innocent Madame Gossip becomes as manifest as does the spitefulness and wickedness of Miss—(yes, for she is an old maid)—Miss Scandal.

Miss Scandal is a very dire old lady, with something like that interest in the morality of the country which the hangman has; that is to say, she has a sensible gratificaton in seeing errors committed, because, without occasionally having such to comment on, she could not exist. She suffers a trespass afar off, watches its development with fond anxiety, and would suffer grevious disappointment were it in any way to go off abortively.

It is needless to ask why any one should delight in battening on the faults and follies of other poor mortals: as well enquire why the crocodile and vulture seek their highest enjoyment in putrid animal substance. Enough that there are such things.

Very different [illegible] the good-humored matron, Mrs. Gossip. She takes an interest in the affairs of her neighbors, but it is in matters which there is no harm in speaking of. If resident in a country town, she will tell you who is to have a dinner to day, and who are to be at it—what jellies have been ordered at the confectioner's, and which of the two extra servants of the place has been hired in to assist. What mischief, however, is there in this? In a cathedral town, she will give you every particular of the shades of opinion of the various clergy, and how each of them stands affected to the white gown but is there any harm in merely talking of such things. Again, in a mercantile place, you will hear from the same excellent authority, how much business a certain party are doing in cottons, and what certain other parties are understood to have cleared by their late speculation in railways But here too her tongue is innocuous. Every kind of place, not excepting even London itself every great profession, and every great interest, has its own gossip—gossip being nothing more or less than the particulars respecting the many private persons, characters, and events, which come within the range of observation of particular parties. But in adverting to, and commenting upon such matters, there may be no harm either meant or done.

'Mind your own concerns,' is, for sundry reasons a favorite maxim. Gossip violates it, and gossip is therefore branded as something very bad. All this is however a fallacy. It is quite impossible for any person to mind only his own affairs, and take no concern in those of his fellow-creatures Were it possible it would be at once absurd and wicked But it is not possible. And the reason simply is that we are social beings and not hermits. If I am put into a world where I cannot pursue a single object, or indulge in a single pleasure, without being more or less brought into connection with other parties, it appears to me that to say, 'mind not the affairs of your neighbors,' is like bidding a man be cool whom you have placed at a roasting fire, or telling him to be clothed when he has no clothes, and nothing wherewith to purchase them If I am to be in the world at all, I must take a concern in everything pertaining to my neighbors; I must know much of their character, their domestic habits, their connexions in life, their means, or I shall not know how to deal with them in any of our unavoidable relations.

Hundreds of things which we do, and are doing every day, are done without any degree of confidence or accuracy, only in consequence of our having previously consulted with this same Madame Gossip, who is at the same time in so much odium and so much request. It will not do to say, 'Inquire into characters and circumstances when occasion arises;' we must have a large stock of such knowledge ever on hand, in order to be able to act with promptitude, or to any good purpose. In fact, in all but extraordinary cases, it is necessary to have the knowledge in a ready money form, if we would act at all; for, if we had to seek for it, the opportunity would stale, and the door would close. Perhaps, going to seek for it, we should not readily find it. It is therefore necessary, I say, for all men who are to take a part in worldly affairs, to have their ears open to whatever they can read ily hear regarding persons and things.

Dogs in the Battle.—*Very many of the officers* attached to the army of occupation, own remarkably fine dogs, principally of the pointer and setter species. After the battle of the 8th began, and the firing became very intense, two dogs, remarkable for their intelligence, appeared to listen to the confusion for a while with great astonishment, and then evidently holding a consultation, they started in great speed for Point Isabel being the first arrivals at that place from the battle field. There was a brave dog, however, to redeem the character of the species. He posted himself in front of one of the batteries, and watching with the intensest gravity, the appearance of the discharged ball, would start after it in full speed, expressing great surprise that it was out of his sight so suddenly. He would then wheel round, and watch the appearance of another ball, and then again commence the chase. He thus employed himself through the action, and escaped unharmed.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against S. Brannan & Co. to present them for settlement on or before the 31st day of Dec. 1847 to

W. GLOVER,
D. STARK,
JOHN R. ROBBINS, } Commissioners

39-3t

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair, with the furniture as it stands

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,

No. 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco 24 tf

50 BARRELS of Potatoes of a superior quality, just received from the Islands, and for sale by

C L ROSS,

38-tf Corner of Washington and Montgomery st

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, *160 bbls. of* Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Sept. 4th, 1847 35-tf

LUMBER.

81,000 Feet well assorted Oregon Lumber, now landing from the Barque Janet, and for sale by W. H DAVIS.

San Francisco, Sep. 18th, 1847.

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin,)
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguadiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvass—various No's.
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets,")
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia,)
Anchors, (All sizes)

All of which they offer at *Reduced Prices* at their Store in Montgomery Street 20-tf

GELTSON & CO,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS.

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, Blacksmith's Forges, Hats, Caps, Stoves, &c, a part of the cargo of the Barque WHITON, direct from New York. For sale low for *cash or hides.*

Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach. [26-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandize, received per late arrivals

DRY GOODS.

Tywilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets, mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests & jackets; pea coats (blue & green); sattinett pants; blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half hose; silk & cotton hdkfs.; spool cotton, cotton thread; linen do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders, bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains; hammers, hatchets, axes & helves; files; mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits; augers assorted; chisels assorted: trowels; shoe knives, spoke shaves; gimblets; cork screws; hand vices; try squares, two foot rules, four fold; frying pans, gridirons; sauce pans; nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; camp kettles; spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps; fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps, bronze lamps; &c.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles, assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and saleratus.

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; brogands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps,—lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pails; looking glasses; window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; cannister powder & blasting do, shot assorted sizes & pig lead,—white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do; rack combs; cigars, grind stones and fixings; clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggons; blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt; crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c &c.

San Francisco, August 7, 1847

MELLUS & HOWARD.

HAVE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of

Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds; Drills; Prints, brown and white cotton; Tickings, Blankets, Blue cottons, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Stocks, sewing Silks, Mexican Sarapes, and Reboses, silver Buttons, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Stationary, &c, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River flour, Gin, Aguadientes, Italia, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Raisins, Olives, &c. &c, Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Plates, Bowls, which they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgomery street.

San Francisco, August 5, 1847 31-a36-tf

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very superior quality just received from the United States and for Sale by

ROBERT A. PARKER.

San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1847. 35-tf.

WHEAT.

1,000 FANEGAS best quality California Wheat for sale at reduced prices for cash, by

WARD & SMITH.

August 4th, 1847 35-tf.

The California Star.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 23, 1847. NO. 42.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.
PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN.
EDITED BY EDW C KEMBLE.

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W. W. Scott, *Sonoma*
Charles Weaver, *Pueblo de San Jose*
T. H. Green, *Monterey*
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A CARD.
JASPER O'FARRELL, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, by appointment of COL R B MASON, Gov. of California. Office in Portsmouth Square
[28tf San Francisco, July 17, 1847.

L. W. HASTINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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AGENTS for the Collection of Debts and Storage of Merchandise & Produce, at
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THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT 23, 1847

[From the Washington Union of May 8]

Gen. Scott's Official Despatch.

The following very interesting despatch from Major General Scott was received at the war office, by this evening's southern boat. We hasten to lay it before our readers

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Plan del Rio, 50 miles from Vera Cruz

SIR The plan of attack, sketched in General Orders, No III [published in last evening's "Union,"] herewith, was finely executed, by this gallant army, before two o'clock, P M yesterday We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accoutrements About 3000 men laid down their arms with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction Pinson, Jarrero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery, (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results

Our loss though comparatively small, in numbers, has been serious Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded He is some five miles from me at this moment. The field operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report, as yet, from any division or brigade. Twiggs's division followed by Shields' (now Col Baker's) brigade, are now at, or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither all pursuing, with good results, as I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps six or seven thousand men, who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road Pillow's brigade alone, is near me at this depot of wounded sick, and prisoners, and I have time only to give from him the names of 1st Lieutenant F. B Nelson, and 2d Lt G Gill, both of the 2d Tennessee foot (Haskell's regiment) among the killed, and in the brigade 106, of all ranks, killed or wounded Among the latter, the gallant brigadier general himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled and Major R Farquason, 2d Tennessee, Captain H. F Murray, 2d Lieutenant G. L Sutherland, 1st Lieutenant W. P Hale (adjutant) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieutenant W Yearswood, mortally wounded And I know from personal observation on the ground, that 1st Lieutenant Ewell, of the rifles, if not now dead, was mortally wounded, in entering sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower. Second Lieutenant Derby, topographical engineers, I also saw, at the same place, severely wounded, and Captain Patten, 2d United States infantry, lost his right hand Major Sumner, 2d United States dragoons, was slightly wounded the day before, and Captain Johnston topographical engineers, (now lieutenant colonel of infantry) was very severely wounded some days earlier, while reconnoitring I must not omit to add that Captain Mason and 2d Lieutenant Davis, both of the rifles, were among the very severely wounded in storming the same tower. I est mate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250, and that of the enemy 350 In the pursuit towards Xalapa (25 miles hence) I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized, and hence my haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by events

In this hurried and imperfect report, I must not omit to say that Brigadier General Twiggs, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force to carry that height, which commanded the Xalapa road at the foot, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole, or any part of the enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction A portion of 1st artillery, under the often-distinguished Brevet Colonel Childs, the 3d infantry, under Captain Alexander, the 7th infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Plymton, and the rifles, under Major Loring, all under the temporary command of Colonel Harney, 2d dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brigadier General P F Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry with the utmost steadiness, reached the breastworks, drove the enemy from them, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 3d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and, after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet.

It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harney, Childs, Plymton, Loring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men, for this brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Smith, with his light battalion to support the assault, but not in time. The General, reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Colonels Harney and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Major General Patterson left a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day; and after the surrender went forward to command the advanced forces towards Xalapa.

Brigadier General Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted with great daring the enemy's line of batteries on our left, and though without success, they contributed much to distract and d[illegible] immediate opponents.

President [illegible] with Generals Canalizo and Alm nte, and [illegible] thousand men, escaped towards X[illegible] Cerro Gordo was carried, and before [illegible] ion reached the national road above.

I have [illegible] to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as we have not the means of feeding them here, beyond [illegible] and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of hor[illegible] with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz [illegible] rain though increasing, is not yet half [illegible] give an assured progress to this army [illegible] greater number of prisoners would, probably, [illegible] the escort, in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one—that we shall find again, out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo Some six or eight officers, highest in rank, refuse to give their paroles, except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence perhaps, to the United States

The small arms and other accoutrements, being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of transporting them I am, also, somewhat embarrassed with the heavy pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade, and half the mules of this army to transport them fifty miles A field battery I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper carriages with us.

Being much occupied with the prisoners, and all the details of a forward movement, besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more—intending to be at Xalapa early to-morrow We shall not, probably, again meet with serious opposition this side of Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of the means of transportation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P S I invite attention to the accompanying letter of President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also to his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, in which he says; "If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past." We have taken that step

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that Gen Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war is, to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march.

Hon. WM L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

[To the Editor of the Union]

STEAMER McKIM, in Mississippi river.
April 30, 1847.

The name of the pass where the battle was fought is "Cerro Gordo, (not Sierra Gorda) It is 15 miles east of Jalapa, and is on the first slope of the Tierras Templada, just beyond the termination of the Tierras Calientes.

I send you no details, because I suppose the despatches of General Scott, now on board, will reach Washington at the same time with this They are not, however, in my charge, but left Plan del Rio by express a few hours after my departure with the prisoners, and reached Vera Cruz before me. The party of dragoons who carried them was fired on, and the sergeant and one man badly wounded. The whole country is in arms against us, and all straglers are killed without mercy A black man near Santa Fe is known to have murdered nine of our men, principally volunteers I found one killed as I came by, within five miles of Plan del Rio the general headquarters of the army

List of Mexican officers, captured on the 18th April at Cerro Gordo, who have given their parole of honor to report themselves to the commandant of the American forces at Vera Cruz

1. Jose Maria Jarero, brigadier general.
2. Romulus de la Vega, brigadier general.

3 P Ruiz y Baranda, captain of Mexican navy, commanding artillery.
4 Vicente Argüellez, captain artillery.
5 Jose Maria Mata, captain of tirailleurs.
6 Antonio Maria Gallegos, commandant grenadiers of Tezu itan.
7 Mariano Camacho, 1st lieut of artillery.
8 Bartolome Amable, 2d lieut of artillery.
9. Jose R. Cobarrubias, 2d lieut of artillery
10 Jose de Lastor Bras y Soller, 2d lieut of vol. (battalion de Libertad.)
11 Jose Nunez, captain 6th reg't. infantry.
12. Jose Maria Moreno, captain Cazadores, 6th reg't. infantry.
13 Gregorio del Callejo, captain 6th reg't infantry.
14. Rafuel de Benabides, 2d Lieut. 6th reg't. infantry.
15. Silverio Velez, aid-de-camp to Gen. de la Vega
16. Francisco Fernandez, 1st lieut. navy.

E A. HITCHCOCK,
Lt. Col A. Insp. Gen

[From the New Orleans Delta, April 27.]

FROM THE RIO GRANDE —We received yesterday, by the steamship Telegraph, the Matamoras Flag of the 18th instant, and the Monterey Pioneer of the 12th. We give from them such extracts as we deem of interest to our readers General Taylor [illegible] Walnut Springs. He does not contemplate [illegible] for some time to come—not until he [illegible] to cross the country, attack, and with [illegible] success, take San Luis Potosi We should [illegible] to hear of the forces under General Scott [illegible] the "Hal's of the Montezumas" without the co-oper[illegible] General Taylor.

A rumor was current at Monterey th[illegible] Urrea had returned to that neighborhood, [illegible] of artillery, and was then somewhe[illegible] Camargo and Marin. We believe there w[illegible] in fact for the rumor

The rank and file of the 1st Ohio [illegible] taken measures to present Major L Giddings with a sword, to cost $300, as a token of their respect and thanks

The 2d regiment of Mississippi volunteers have arrived at Monterey They are armed with rifles.

The editor of the Matamoras Flag has recently paid a flying, or rather a steamboat visit to Camargo. Speaking of it he says.

"A happier looking people than the Mexicans on the Rio Grande we never saw, and many of them are becoming enriched by supplying the steamboats with wood, which is easily obtained, and for which they receive $2,50 per cord

"Camargo we found all life and bustle—apparently more business doing there than here, and merchants looking with confidence to a brighter prospect ahead. Considerable stocks of merchants' goods were being sent forward to Monterey, Saltillo, and towns along the line protected by our troops, and the trade between our merchants and the Mexicans, bids fair to open again with new life and activity."

SHOCKFUL.—Persons recently arrived from Monterey inform us that, in coming down, they beheld strewn along the road side, where had been massacred, the teamsters who fell into the hands of Urrea's assassins, in the attack on the wagon train, the decayed and mutilated remains of upwards of fifty of these unfortunate men. Where they fell, there still they are suffered to remain—their flesh made the food of vultures and wolves, and their bones scattered about by these beasts and birds of prey. Train after train has passed them by, with no more notice than a passing commentary upon their sad fate—none have stopped forth to give them burial Humanity sickens at man's indifference to man.

It was rumored at Matamoras that the Massachusetts volunteers were about to be relieved by the 2d Ohio regiment, and that the former would start for Monterey in two weeks.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR,

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1847

☞ We were neither surprised nor chagrined upon perceiving in the Californian of the 13th inst. a *professedly explanatory* tirade of statements, purporting to be the production of Capt. W Clark, of the whaleship Vesper, then lying in this port, a feeble disarrangement of truths, to disengage the writer, George Hyde, from a fresh burden of censure and contempt, unsuccessful in itself, being merely a miscontroversion of the facts related by us, and wanting in effect, as its tendency is to distract the impartial reader, not removing therefrom the preconceptions, which naturally arise from a reading of the occurrence as justly and correctly reported in this paper

Unfortunately, we were absent at the date of the above mentioned letter, thus precluding the possibility of treating this singular yet inoffensive document with the *respect* which our feelings might have dictated. To briefly notice the *attempt* to turn upon *ourself* the flow of censure remained only to be done, and to Capt. C. is due a statement, which may remove a doubt, if yet there is one exists.

Capt. Clark regretted that the occurrence should have found its way into a news-journal, and thought it necessary to remark it publicly; we assured him that in the event, he had at his service the columns of this paper Capt. C upon being apprised of our departure, found at his elbow, His Honor, who being informed of his intentions, placed at his disposal his *pen*, and in a brief space of time presented the letter alluded to, and finally obtained his signature. Capt C frequently after expressed his regret that he had suffered this man to make this use of his name. We have at hand abundant evidence of this, and the names of those to whom he made the remark if further proof were necessary.

The Norther—A most furious gale of wind visited our harbor on Wednesday the 20th inst, continuing with unabated violence until the evening of the same day. The shipping sustained, however, a very inconsiderable damage. Schr. Com. Shubrick at the first breath of the storm, was driven from her anchorage, carried down upon the Julia, (schooner) carrying away the jib-booms of each, and both drifting rapidly in shore were grounded within stone's throw of the beach. Flat bottomed schr, La Londressa, with several first class launches were beached during the day, but relieved at high water Both of the above mentioned schooners reached their respective anchorages as the gale subsided. This is the season for northers, and unwelcome visitors they ever are. However uncommon, and of brief duration they may be, ship masters and owners by seasonable observance of precautionary measures, may avoid the recurrence of similar mishaps to those of Wednesday last. An over-estimated security, and confidence in *nautice*, may drive vessels upon *terra firma* in a manner marvellously unceremonious, and when least of all expected.

Late Papers.—We have been presented with a complete file of the Republican, published at St. Louis, Mo, from Nov. 1846, until the month of May last. We have single copies of several late United States papers, slips from offices, extras, and in short, a refreshing variety and goodly amount of very *scissorable* matter These little kindnesses—offsprings of generous, thoughtfulness—who, but an newspaper editor can so well and warmly appreciate? We must ever remember him, who in remembering them, thus aids in the diffusion of intelligence, and, too, "at such a time as this," how inadequate to the gift, is a sounding and soulless "expression of obligations," the stereotyped formality of reward!

The Washington Union of April 26, publishes the official report of General Kearney, of his march hither, the engagement at San Pascual, and recapture of Los Angeles, with quite a correct account of the position of affairs in California. In a preceding number, there is contained the communicated minutes of a meeting held on board the transport ship, Loo Choo, off Cape Horn, on the occasion of the death of Lieut Tremells.

The Union, together with its adversary, the Intelligencer, and every leading political paper in the country, is almost exclusively devoted to the discussion, and progressional reports of the Mexican war. Weeklies, semi-weeklies, tri-weeklies and dailies sagely predict its termination, or foretell its existence, indeed, these are the prescribed limits of general intelligence, beyond or aside from which, is apparently a digression, and nothing usefully entertaining therein.

Gen. Taylor rebukes that fever heat of war excitement, which places him among the candidates, by editors nominated, for the next presidential campaign. He has requested his name withdrawn forthwith, and his remarks, as appearing in a private letter addressed to Gen. Butler, are so calmly dignified that we cannot forbear quoting

"*I may observe that I have been also named as a candidate for that high office by a few newspaper editors and others, which has been done without my knowledge, wishes, or consent*

This I have assured all who have written me on the subject; assuring them I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office; that my whole energies, mental and physical, were, and had been absorbed in such a way as I thought best calculated to bring this war to a speedy and honorable close, believing it was for the interest of both countries the sooner it was done the better—at any rate so far as our's was concerned; and that President-making should be lost sight of, until this was accomplished.

Another number of the same paper has a similar declaration, in this paragraph:

GEN TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY—Politicians are not likely to make much by speculating on General Taylor for the presidency In conversing with a gentleman recently, who told him he had been named for the office, he replied, "I am sorry to see it. I have always thought, and still think, a civilian, and not a soldier, should hold that office I have no other ambition than to bring this war to an honorable close. I then go to my farm, and there, in the bosom of my family, live and die. I am no politician. I have had no chance to vote for a number of years" Could he have voted at the last election, he says, he would have supported Henry Clay. He was opposed to the annexation of Texas —*St. Louis Era*

Of the proposed mail route to the Pacific, an item occurs in another column to which we especially direct attention.

THE OREGON MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS are to run monthly from Charleston, South Carolina, to Chagres, touching at St. Augustine, Key West, and Havana. The mail will then be conveyed by land carriage across the isthmus, from Chagres to Panama, where it will be received by steamers for Astoria, or the mouth of the Columbia river, touching at Monterey, San Francisco, and other places The cost is not to exceed $100,000 per annum. United States postmasters are to be appointed at Astoria and other points on the Pacific. Postage on a single letter to Chagres. 20 cents, Havana, 12 1-2 cents, Panama, 30 cents, and to the Pacific coast 30 cents.

The New Revenue—While we unequivocally applaud the commendable views and decision of our government, upon the new Tariff of Sec. Walker, appearing in an address published to the people of California, we may, perhaps, venture the suggestion, that it has but recently given existence to an act, as truly a detriment, and as certainly oppressive as the one which it has but just deemed inexpedient to enforce It is to the Revenue act —to the imposition of the 20 per cent duty, in all the ports of California to which we have allusion—and to which we herein enter our humble protest. With discernment of the nicest order, our rulers exhibit the policy of a continuance of friendly and conciliatory treatment towards the late possessors of the now "captured territory," subjugated, and no longer in the position of a hostile people, and the article goes to its length in most satisfactory conclusions, that this Tariff should not be applied, a Tariff levying military contributions on all Mexican ports. The imposition, then, of this enormous duty upon the produce of the country—a duty upon the traffic of the coast, may, from a mere casual glance, be regarded an act redounding seriously to our injury, and threatening a ruinous blasting of our well-conceived hopes.

We desire to pursue this subject, but a press of other matter warns us for the present to desist. We must oppose the new measure, and discountenance this system of revenue, until it is repealed, or, at the least, remoddled, and ceases to become a burden in its operation, entailing mischief, as severe as it appears to us unnecessary, deferring further remark until another opportunity.

Steam Tug!—The Russian bark, Naslednich, recently arrived from Sitka, has on board a small, though complete steamer, the property of W. A. Leidesdorff Esq of this place. This "little monster" is now in process of adjusting, having been disjointed merely for packing purposes, and is destined to swim the Bay in all directions, a stranger no less useful than curious. After being fitted up she performs an excursion to some point or another, to test her sailing qualities.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY Evening, Oct. 18, 1847.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Two members were absent, Messrs. Leidesdorff and Parker. Mr. Jones, chairman of committee on gambling, rose, reported progress, and asked for further time Granted.

Sealed proposals for filling up lagoon were then broken open and read. Moved by Mr. Jones, that the proposals offered, be referred back to the committee for further action Carried.

Mr. Jones, chairman of committee to receive proposals for building wharf, rose and reported progress.

Mr. Jones, chairman of committee for purchasing a library, reported no action. Moved by Mr. Clark, that the committee be discharged. Carried

A letter was then read from Julius Martin in relation to a town lot. Moved by Mr. Jones, that a committee be appointed to arrange the matter definitely, with Mr. Martin, without referring it again to the Council. Carried Committee, Messrs Jones, Clark, and Glover.

Report of Judge Hyde, in relation to the number of lots sold and unsold, was then read. Moved by Mr Jones, that a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the report, and assess the value on the lots Carried. Committee, Messrs Jones, Parker and Leidesdorff.

Mr. Clark, presented an ordinance in relation to runaway sailors. Moved by Mr. Howard, that the first section be struck out. Carried Section 2d was passed.

The Council then adjourned.

An Ordinance.

Be it Ordained **by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, That it shall be competent for the Alcalde, to hear and decide upon the application of any person who may have extended the office of humanity to**

y runaway sailor and exonerate such person from the alties of the ordinance of the 16th day of September, 847, at his discretion

GEORGE HYDE,
President of the board

[Cal Star's Sacramento Correspondence]

American Fork—Cosumney River—"Montezuma" Emigration—&c. &c.

FORT SACRAMENTO, Oct. 9th, 1847.

MR. EDITOR I have just returned from the head waters of the American Fork and Cosumney rivers, the first tributary of the Sacramento, the other of the San Joaquin. And as in my last letter I promised to give you some statistics of this valley, I will commence with this letter, and when at leisure will continue it. Some few days since, business called me to that part of the country; I found about twenty industrious men at work, hewing and sawing timber, for building purposes and ferry boats. One party was engaged in erecting a saw mill on the American fork, for Capt. Sutter, others getting out timber for two ferry boats and wind mill, for Montezuma, another party, a boat for the New Helvetia ferry, and a fourth, making shingles, from the best cedar the globe produces.

The American Fork affords more water power than the Genessee river, at Rochester New York. Three mills are now being built on it, viz, a large flouring mill with four pair of four-foot stones, by our enterprising citizen, Capt. John A Sutter, it is to be completed by the 25th of December next. A saw mill for the same gentleman to be in operation about the first of December next, a flouring mill with two pair of stones for your worthy citizen E Grimes Esq The race for Capt Sutter's flouring mill, will be three and a half miles in length, and will be of immense value in watering a large tract of the farming land The flouring mills are but 3 miles from the fort, and steam boats and launches can take the flour at the doors of the mills. The saw mill is thirty miles from the fort, near the head of the California Mountains The road to this mill is an excellent one, superior to the streets in your city; in the time of high water the lumber can be rafted out to the Sacramento river

The Cosumney river affords many fine mill sites. A sawing mill has been erected on this stream, and will be in operation in a day or two. This mill is but twenty miles from the fort, with an excellent road to the embarkadera of New Helvetia. You will notice your city will soon be supplied with flour and lumber from this place. In the immediate vicinity of all these mill sites, the soil is superior for farming purposes. At the base, and on the side of the mountain, are beautiful valleys, with springs of pure mountain water gushing from the rocks in every direction. Within a few years, this land will be settled by our industrious farmers from the Eastern States, and millions of Saxony sheep raised in these fine valleys, and numerous woolen factories and carding mills will be in operation on these noble streams

The timber here, is superior to any I ever saw—cedar, fir, spruce, several kinds of pine, &c. The sugar pine, is far better than the white pine in the United States Plank can be obtained from all this timber from thirty to one hundred feet in length, free from knots Trees of any length can be obtained for masts and spars for ships, and rafted down to Montezuma, (located at the head of the Suisun Bay, immediately at the point where the great Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers disembogue, fifty miles from San Francisco,) at which place ships of any size can go to be repaired At this point, I think, our steam boats and schooners will be built lumber, sufficient to build the navies of the world can be rafted from these mountains, and can be rafted down the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, with ease and safety. These rivers are free from snags, and but one half a mile wide. The live oak, can be procured here in any quantity, which I think will answer an excellent purpose for timbers and keels of vessels.

The men engaged in getting out the timber for the Montezuma mill and boats, informed me that they should next week raft them down the Sacramento river to that place This will be the first, of thousands of rafts, that will follow in a few years to supply the great demand for masts and spars for the shipping of the Pacific, and lumber for steamers, schooners, and houses for the numerous towns that must spring up on our coast The cedar, fir, spruce, &c. on these mountains is inexhaustible, and there are other tributaries of both the Sacramento and San Joaquin (two of which I have visited) on which the lumber is equally as good as on the above described streams, and far better for rafting The redwood is also very abundant, but I think it will not be used when the sugar and yellow pine can be obtained at the same price The demand for the steamers that are to navigate our bays and rivers will be floated out of these streams, as the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and it can be afforded at a less price than wood is now sold on the lower Mississippi For instance, on the Juba river, it will require but twenty-five miles rafting to reach the navigable waters of the Feather river, it can then be taken in large flats, or rafts to any part of the Sacramento river. This wood is a very superior quality of pitch pine, the best in the world for generating steam Before the steamers of New York commenced using the Anthracite coal, their wood was brought from James river, Virginia, by sea, in schooners, which of course made it much more expensive than it will be here I was told by a gentleman, a few days since, who has lived on the Juba river a number of years, that the Indians were industrious, and used the axe and cross-cut saw very well, and that their labor can be procured, paying in clothing, on very reasonable terms.

In my next, I will endeavor to give you some account of the iron ore, the immense quantity of pure red ochre, and the white clay (which is superior to the Spanish white) near the Cosumney river

Some sixty wagons have arrived from the U States A company of eighteen wagons, with Mr Wigings as pilot, left the trail on Mary's river, on the new Oregon road, and will enter the valley near the source of the Sacramento This will be the last company and will make this year's emigration about seventy-eight wagons The emigrants inform me, that from eight hundred to one thousand wagons have gone to Oregon this year

Yours, SACRAMENTO

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF MR GILES, OF MARYLAND—*In the House of Representatives, Feb. 11, 1847—On the WILMOT proviso*

"Now, sir, it is something granted in all this discussion, that we are to acquire territory from Mexico Of that I think there can be no doubt. We are to acquire, and we must acquire territory from Mexico Mexico owes our citizens a large amount of money, acknowledged by treaty, settled by commissioners She must be made to pay it, either in money or in territory, before our country can agree upon an honorable peace. She must be made to pay the expense of this war, brought upon us by her invasion of one of the sovereign States of this Union, and her shedding of American blood upon American soil How is she to do this? Has she any money in her treasury? Why, sir, what is her present debt? Her foreign debt was about sixty millions of dollars, her domestic debt about forty millions, her whole debt, then, before she commenced this controversy with the United States of the north, was one hundred millions of dollars Her treasury is exhausted, her government is bankrupt, her army unpaid, and united, and, upon the last breeze from the south, there comes to us the rumor that her Congress, in desperation, have issued a decree against the property of the church. Now, sir, it were vain to look for indemnity for our citizens from such a government without she pay us in territory.

I take it, then, for granted, Mr Chairman, in addressing myself to this question, that we shall gain territory, and must gain territory, before we shut the gates of the temple of Janus

There is another reason why we must gain it, Mr. Chairman Our emigrants, in passing along across the broad prairies of the west, have already turned their footsteps southward to California, and I tell you from the day the Anglo Saxon planted his step upon the "sea girt isle," down to the present time, his motto has ever been that which was so gloriously borne on the banner of the immortal Hampden

"*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*"

Our emigrants are going there, they are carrying with them the civilization of the north, they are carrying with them their love for the institutions of these States; and I tell you, sir, if we do not gain this territory, Mexico can never resume her iron sway over it It must either be with us, adding to the strength, and the wealth, and the commerce of this great confederacy, or it will be an independent republic We must have it. Every consideration of national policy calls upon us to secure it We must march right out from ocean to ocean We must fulfil what the American poet has said of us, from one end of this confederacy to the other—

"The broad Pacific chafes our strand;
We hear the wild Atlantic roar"

We must march from Texas straight to the Pacific ocean, and be bounded only by its roaring wave. We must admit no other government to any partition of this great territory It is the destiny of the white race, it is the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race; and if they fail to perform it, they will not come up to that high position which Providence, in his mighty government has assigned them

[From the Washington Union]

IRELAND—*Extract of a letter to a citizen of Washington, from his kinsman in Ireland, dated*

"KILKENNY, FLOOD STREET, March 31, 1847

"I think I might say, without much exaggeration, I am now addressing you from the grave-yard of Europe. I was about to call this an ill-fated country; but no, with all your faults (though they are not yours) I love thee still. Oh no; Ireland—Ireland, wronged and injured Ireland—you deserve better. Ireland, the pride of the western world, the home of the stranger, the seat of hospitality the touchstone of virtue.

"The lover of religion, and land of bravery, when will your day of distress be over? Patient and resigned, you are bearing your distress and sufferings Yes, truly is verified in you the words of the Scripture Like gold in the furnace I will try you. But with all the surrounding terrors, does despair enter her harbor? I won't say No—and no wonder if I did but should she enter, this I will say, to my own knowledge, that no sooner does the grim visaged monster appear to the living skeleton-mother, looking at her once fond, but now famishing family, than she lifts her soul to Him who never forsakes nor abandons an Irish heart, nor any other who confidently hopes in him, and cries out, *Our God hears us, away with you, you shall never dwell in our land; we will yet be happy.* Yes, I do love my country in her distress, as a affectionate child loves a fond and suffering parent, and all who know her history (except those who, like cowardly and ungrateful assassins, lie in wait to rob and murder their benefactors—all except these) love her

"America—yes, generous America—you gave the best proof of your love of Ireland. You heard her cry of distress; and to you her cries were not in vain. No, you know Ireland's virtues You were not deaf to her sighs; you were not regardless of her worth; you were not ungrateful; for the pure and untarnished blood of her sons crimsoned your plains, to make you what you are, a free and happy land Yes, America! it was you drove despair from the mother above mentioned. and do you think Ireland can, is or ever will be ungrateful for such noble generosity? No—I repeat it a thousand times—no; you may want us yet In the night of your sorrow (if you should have any) we will be with you. In the day of distress we will be at your side. Ireland was never ungrateful, and never will be I suppose you are astonished at my not mentioning the name of England. Does not the very sound of the name make my blood run cold? One thing I will say You have given her the greatest insult she could receive from a nation Proud and naughty England, hold down your head; you have boasted of having the wealth of Europe, you who have defied the nations of the earth to compete with you, you who have never fought and won a battle, that it was not Irishmen who decked your brows with the wreath of victory; and after all you would let that people die of famine, and when at your very door, and yet the broad Atlantic had had not terrors enough to keep back American generosity. Return the noble President, and all America, through your humble servant, Ireland's sincere thanks, for such are their sentiments"

MARINE JOURNAL.
PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO

ARRIVED,

Oct 19—Russian Bark, Naslednich, Harnden, 15 days from Sitka.

SAILED.

Oct 18th—Southampton, Capt. Thorpurn

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward is offered for the recovery of a Pocket-Book, containing several notes, signed by CAPT. SUTTER, in favor of Doctor V. J. Fourgeaud. Also, five certificates on the U S. Government, in favor of MARTIN MURPHY, and assigned by said Murphy to the undersigned or his order The public are cautioned against trading for, or receiving the same

VICTOR J. FOURGEAUD.
at Jones' Hotel.

San Francisco, Oct 20, 1847. 42-1.

NOTICE.

THE HOTEL Of this place, formerly known as "Brown's Hotel," will hereafter be called the

CITY HOTEL,

and conducted from Monday next, by Mr. and Mrs. SKINNER Boarding at the former prices, and the Table as good as the Market can afford

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1847. 42-1t

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A. D 1847, for settlement.

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x.

Oct 19, 1847 42-tf

WANTED—Some hands to contract to dig a foundation and race for a mill For further particulars apply to Messrs Rose & Reynolds, Nappa Valley, or

JOHN C DAVIS,
San Francisco.

Oct 22d 1847. 42-2.

For Sale.

THE Houses and all the improvements at the junction of the Stanislou and San Joaquin, for cash Apply to

J. R. ROBBINS.
D. STARK,
W GLOVER.

42-3t

For Sale.

TWO large and valuable Seines. Apply to

J. R. ROBBINS,
D STARK,
W. GLOVER

42-3t

For Sale.

THE whole or one half of a large and well constructed Tanning establishment, at Santa Clara. Terms cash. Apply to

J. R. ROBBINS,
D STARK,
W. GLOVER

42-3t

For Sale,

HARPER'S Family Library, 168 volumes of choice works For terms, apply to this office

LUMBER.

81,000 Feet well assorted Oregon Lumber, now landing from the Barque Janet, and for sale by

W. H. DAVIS.

San Francisco, Sep 18th, 1847. 37-tf

***Single Copies of the Star, for sale at the Office in Washington St., rear of the U. S. Barracks.*

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[From the Washington Union]

LATE FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

By the arrivals from Tampico and Vera Cruz we are in possession of files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 9th of April.

The following is a translation of the most interesting document that has met our eye—the translation and original have been sent to us by Mr. Kendall Our readers are requested to contrast the magnificent promises of this address of Santa Anna to his countrymen, with "the lame and impotent conclusion," presented by his personal prowess at Cerro Gordo.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President ad interim of Mexican Republic, to his compatriots.

Mexicans: Vera Cruz is already in the hands of the enemy It has succumbed—not under the influence of American valor, nor can it be said that it has fallen under the impulses of their good fortune To our shame be it said we ourselves have produced this deplorable misfortune by our own interminable discords.

The truth is due to you from the government; you are the arbiters of the fate of our country. If our country is to be defended, it will be you who will stop the triumphant march of the enemy who now occupies Vera Cruz. If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past.

I am resolved to go out and encounter the enemy. What is life worth, ennobled by the national gratitude, if the country suffers under a censure the stain of which will rebound upon the forehead of every Mexican?

My duty is to sacrifice myself, and I will know how to fulfil it. Perhaps the American host may proudly tread the imperial capitol of Azteca. I will never witness such an opprobrium, for I am decided first to die fighting!

The momentous crisis has at last arrived to the Mexcan republic. It is as glorious to die fighting as it is infamous to declare ourself conquered without a struggle, and by an enemy whose rapacity is as far removed from valor as from generosity.

Mexicans! you have a religion—protect it! You have honor—then free yourselves from infamy! You love your wives and children—then liberate them from American brutality! But it must be by action—not by vain entreaty nor barren desires, with which the enemy must be opposed. The national cause is infinitely just although God appears to have deserted us; but His ire will be appeased when we present, as an expiation of our errors, the sentiments of true patriotism and of sincere union Thus the Almighty will bless our efforts, and we will be invincible! for against the decision of eight millions of Mexicans, of what avail are the efforts of eight or ten millions of Americans, when opposed by the fiat of divine justice.

Perhaps I speak to you for the last time! I pray you listen to me! Do not vacilate between death and bravery; and if the enemy conquer you, at least they will respect the heroism of your resistance It is now time that the common defence should alone occupy your thoughts! The hour of sacrifice has sounded its approach! Awaken! A tomb opens at your feet! Conquer a laurel to repose on it!

The nation has not yet lost its vitality—I swear to you I will answer for the triumph of Mexico, if unanimous and sincere desires on your part, second my desires. Happy will have been, a thousand times happy the unfortunate event at Vera Cruz, if the destruction of that city may have served to infuse into the Mexican breast the dignity and generous ardor of true patriotism! Thus will the country have been indubitably saved; but if the country succumb, she will bequeath her opprobrium and her censure to those egotists who were not ready to defend her—to those who traitorously pursued their private turmoils to trample upon the national banner!

Mexicans! your fate is the fate of the nation! Not the Americans, but you, will decide her destiny! Vera Cruz calls for vengeance—follow me and wash out the stain of her dishonor!

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Mexico, March 31, 1847.

NEW YORK STORE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the store corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, the remaining part of the cargo of the bark Winton, from New York, consisting in part of

Hard-ware, Paints, Oils, Cooking Stoves, Stove Varnish, Vices, sheet & bar Lead, Shot, Rifles, single & double barrel Guns Manilla & hemp Rope all sizes, wool and brass Cocks, Iron and Steel, Grindstones and trimmings, Hats & Caps, Women's Bonnets and Shoes. A general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Such as Tweeds, Tweed Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, plaids and stripes &c., for pantaloon stuffs, brown and striped Shirtings and Drillings, woolen Shawls, Silks and Satins very superior, Blank Books and Paper, Hooks and Eye, Pins, Needles, &c.

Large assortment of clothing,
50 Doz Chairs,
2 do. Rocking do.
Tobacco and Cigars,
100 bbls Salmon, (warranted good,)
30 do Beef
500 barrels Flour, (to arrive,)
150 Hams,
1 Hhd. Goshen Butter,
A large lot of Garden Seeds,

Terms cash or produce. C L. ROSS.

San Francisco, Oct. 16, 1847. 41-tf

Notice.

MAGISTRATES OFFICE, Monterey, Oct. 9, 1847.

THE Brig PREMAVERA will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 9th day of November 1847, at Monterey, to answer a lein held by Thomas O Larkin against said brig.

WILLIAM R. GARNER, Auctioneer.

41-4t.

LOST

BETWEEN this place and Pueblo San Jose, a Blank Pocket-book, containing a note of sixty-five dollars, given in favor of B. K. Thompson, and signed by James C Crane; all persons are hereby cautioned against trading for, or receiving the same.

San Francisco, Oct 11, 1847. 41-3t B. CECIL

WANTED.—Two American or foreign families, to occupy, and take charge of two delightfully situated ranchos or farms, a few miles in the interior Apply to R. T. RIDLEY.

Oct. 9, 1847 40-tf.

GRAPES! GRAPES!

A LARGE SUPPLY of delicious Grapes, fresh from the vintage of J. P. Lease, Sonoma, for sale by

C. L ROSS.

40-tf Cor. Washington & Montgomery sts.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847. 32 tf

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair, with the furniture as it stands.

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,

No 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco 24 tf

50 BARRELS of Potatoes of a superior quality, just received from the Islands, and for sale by

C. L ROSS,

38-tf Corner of Washington and Montgomery st

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 100 bbls. of Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Sept. 4th, 1847. 35-tf

A CARD.

L W. HASTINGS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Having located permanently at San Francisco, and having made arrangements to procure an extensive Law Library, including the Laws of Mexico, relative to the department of California, hopes to be fully prepared to investigate the titles and claims to lands, and to conduct all the various branches of his profession, with efficiency and success.

All professional business intrusted to his care, either by citizens or others, will receive his prompt and unremitting attention. Oct 23, 1847. 42tf.

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin,)
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguadiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvass—various No's.
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets,")
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia,)
Anchors, (All sizes.)

All of which they offer at *Reduced Prices* at the Store in Montgomery Street. 20-tf

GELTSON & CO,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, Blacksmith's Forges, Hats, Caps, Stoves, &c, a part of the cargo of the Barque WINTON, direct from New York. For sale low for *cash or hides.*

Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach. [26-

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale, on the most reasonable terms the following merchandize, received per late arrivals.

DRY GOODS.

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blanket mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests jackets; pea coats (blue & green), sattinett pants, blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes, blue checks; prints, assorted colors, brown cotton half hose, ladies black long hose; woolen half hose silk & cotton hdkfs; spool cotton; cotton thread, linen do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders, bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains, hammers, hatchets, axes & helves, files; mill & moulding wrenches; screws assorted; bruce & bits; augers assorted; chisels assorted; trowels; shoe knives; spoke shave gimlets; cork screws; hand vices; try squares, rules foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridirons; sauce pans nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; cast kettles; spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps fish hooks, revolving pistols; percussion caps; brass lamps; &c

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, rum, lex raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salaratus

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; brogands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pails; looking glasses window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; cannon powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead, white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do rack combs; cigars, grind stones and fixings; clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggons blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes, &c. &c.

San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

MELLUS & HOWARD.

HAVE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds Drills; Prints, brown and white cotton; Ticking Blankets, Blue cottons, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs Stocks, sewing Silks, Mexican Sarapes, and Rebozos, Silver Buttons, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Stationary, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River Salmon Gin, Aguadientes, Italia, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Raisins, Olives, &c. &c. Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Plates, Bowls, &c. they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgomery street.

San Francisco, August 5, 1847 31-tf

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very superior quality just received from the United States and for Sale by

ROBERT A. PARKER

San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1847. 35-tf

WHEAT.

1,000 FANEGAS best quality California Wheat for sale at reduced prices for cash, by

WARD & SMITH

August 4th, 1847. 31-tf

The California Star.

VOL. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 30, 1847. NO. 43.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA
PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN
EDITED BY EDW C KEMBLE
TERMS.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

One copy per annum, - - - Cash $6,00
Two copies, " - - - - - " 10,00

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Yearly advertising $30 per square.

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Capt. J. A Sutter, *Ft Sacramento, New Helvetia*
Geo. Yount, *Napa Valley*
W W. Scott, *Sonoma*
Charles Weaver, *Pueblo de San Jose*
T H. Green, *Monterey*
J Temple, *Cuidad de los Angeles*
R. Vida & Von Pfister, *Honolulu, S I*

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—SUCH AS—

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Catalogues,	**Shop Bills,**
Circulars,	**Bills of Lading,**
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Bill Heads,	**&c, &c,**

Executed with neatness and despatch

WARD & SMITH,
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Frank Ward, } No 3 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Wm. M Smith } SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

GELTSON & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers.
Store in Montgomery Street, on the Beach
SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

ROBERT A. PARKER,
GENERAL COMISSION MERCHANT
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,
(AT THE "ADOBIE HOUSE,")
San Francisco, U C

MELLUS & HOWARD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS.
Store in Montgomery St, San Francisco

A CARD.
JASPER O'FARREL, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, by appointment of COL. R. B MASON, Gov. of California. Office in Portsmouth Square
[28tf San Francisco, July 17, 1847

L. W. HASTINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

JOHN HALLS,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
WILL attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the employ of the British Government
Maps and Charts made out in the most approved manner. For further particulars apply to
WARD & SMITH,
Montgomery Street
September 4th, 1847 35-tf

TEMPLE & ALEXANDER,
General Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Agents for the Collection of Debts and Storage of Merchandise & Produce
SAN PEDRO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT 30, 1847.

[From the St Louis Republican]

On the Culture of the Grape.

Having cultivated the grape near the Rhine, in Germany, and also for a number of years in Missouri, I ask to be permitted to communicate to the public some of my experience. First and foremost to the well-being of this valuable fruit, is a suitable climate,—next to this, a suitable soil, and lastly, proper treatment and culture Those latitudes in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, within which the vine flourishes, are from 30 to 48 degrees north Beyond these points, north or south, the countries appear to be too hot or too cold It is generally conceded, that where the peach thrives, the vine will also thrive However, there is one considerable difference in respect to the grape—it is this. while the *peach* thrives in those latitudes equally well, in the interior countries, the *grape* flourishes best in the vicinity of large bodies of water, and more especially of salt water Thus, we find the most genial growth of the grape in the Azores, the Canary Islands, the coasts of the Mediterranean, and upon the banks of the Black and Caspian seas There are, perhaps, few plants which evaporate moisture at so great a rate, and also in return feed so largely through the means of their fine large leaves upon the atmosphere, as the vine—the moisture of the sea furnishes a constant supply, and that of a saline nature, which is so essential to this plant The suitable latitude within the United States, east of the Rocky mountains, is probably from 38 degrees, south to the Mexican Gulf—on the Pacific probably within the same latitudes of Europe Mexico has fine grape countries throughout its whole dominion, upon its elevated table lands for instance, the valley of Mexico under latitude 20 degrees, with a climate similar to European latitudes of 40 On the peak of Teneriffe, in 32 degrees north, the vine grows 9,500 feet above the level of the Atlantic! Upon the whole, it only flourishes within the most temperate zones In the Cape Colony, about 30 degrees south, grows the famous Constantia vine

Next as to the soil The thriftiest plants, and the best flavored wines, grow upon volcanic remains—on Mount Ætna grows the famous *lachrymæ Christi*—the finest Rhenish wines grow upon basalts. The California coast, altogether a volcanic country, and situated upon the great Pacific, is becoming more and more favorably known as a vine land, and must be the very *fatherland* of this fine fruit Parts of Oregon may also be suitable Next to the volcanic, any porous soil, of sufficient depth, say four feet, and based upon limestone, is best A very rich vegetable mould is detrimental to the plant, it is fond, however, of stable manure, bones, oyster shells, lime, ashes, and an occasional sprinkling of salt around it A stiff soil and sub-soil, and any other that becomes like plaster in hot weather, and bakes in the sun, is alike injurious to the plant A hilly situation is, generally preferable to plains

Improper treatment, however, will defeat the well-being of the plant in the best adapted climate and soil Although the treatment must vary according to both, still there exists some general rules Proper pruning and trimming seems to be the principal part of it The following rules will apply to all countries. Prune your vines after the fall of the leaves in autumn—get rid of as much old wood as possible—expect fruit only from shoots of the previous season—do not leave too much bearing wood but proportion it to its power of maturing the fruit In summer pruning, cut off every shoot that has fruit three leaves above the last bunch of grapes, and leave only a few strong shoots, which must be without fruit, and never trim them during their growth, but tie and train them carefully to their whole length—and in autumn, after all the foliage has fallen, trim off close to the stem every shoot which has borne fruit Take your long shoots from as near the ground as you can raise them, and prune them in the fall, of every side-shoot or lateral branch, leaving only the centre one to its full length, as far as the buds are full and round, and the wood well matured Train horizontally, and not vertically, if it can be avoided, and never cut a single leaf to bear your fruit, and expose every branch to a full atmospheric influence Training one branch across, or over another, will deprive the lower one of its functions, never train your shoots in, but always outside of your trellisses Allow no vegetables or roots of trees to grow near your vines, which will deprive them of any of their proper sustenance

Very few European vines will succeed in the United States The air in the interior is too dry and arid The leaves of my foreign vines are only one-third the size of the same varieties in Europe, and in the latter part of July, they are frequently scorched up, and fall In August, the plant is often deprived of its entire foliage, then in September, it takes a second growth—the immatured wood is killed the succeeding winter, the plant lingers and dies after a few seasons. There are but two out of my twenty European varieties, which succeed well, and they belong to the Burgundy species; however, they require protection in the winter. We must look to the improved native varieties, and particularly to such as will be improved through *seed* By the admixture of the pollex of our best natives—say the Catawba and White Scuppernong—we will, in time, produce a number of new varieties, some of them certainly, entirely adapted to our climate, and of better quality than the northern plants. A good grape ought to be devoid of pulps, possess a very thin skin, full of sweet, lively luscious juice, and not subject to blight or rot. The Isabella grape has neither of those qualities, and is, upon the whole, a worthless grape The Catawba is much superior to it, and perhaps, so far as discovered, the best native fruit It would, however, bear no comparison to the table grapes of Europe The Scuppernong, of North Carolina, is said to be a fine grape I have two varieties, black and white, but neither of them have borne fruit yet, so as to permit me to judge of it I have also many seedlings, but too young to bear.

The Catawba is successfully cultivated about Cincinnatti, and the wine made from it compares favorably with third-rate Spanish wines. Mr. HERBEMONT, of South Carolina, prefers, and raises also, I believe, the Catawba, with success The culture of the vine in the United States is hardly in its infancy From North Carolina south to Louisiana, wherever there are high or hilly grounds, not too far from the coasts, are certainly best adapted to many of our native varieties, which may be greatly multiplied and improved by culture From the one kind, *Vitis Vinifera*, a native of Persia, sprang the five hundred varieties which are spread over Europe, Asia and Africa; but it took more than two hundred years before the vine would grow at all in the northern parts of France and Germany, after its first introduction, while in those very parts the most celebrated Rhenish and Burgundy wines are now produced. The plant had to be first acclimated, and was most probably so through the seed And while the old world thus contained but one species of the vine, the botanists distinguish four distinct native species, as *Vitis Labruska*, *Vitis Vulgani*, *Vitis Serotina*, and *Vitis Silvertois* in North America May we not therefore, reasonably hope, that a great number of varieties will spring from them, which will, in time, favorably compare with the best European varieties? The average value of wines of France alone, are *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars* per annum! What an important branch of agriculture! How important in a moral point of view! The most temperate people in the world are those in vine countries; people who raise and drink the pure juice of the grape are livelier, live longer, and are more frugal than those who are deprived of this great blessing of mother nature Compare the happy villagers of France to their neighbors, the Irish—the sprightly inhabitant of the Rhine, to the clumsy beer and whisky drinker of northern Europe. Let our temperance votaries propagate the culture of the vine, and they will strike at the root of the evil—the abominable whisky!

Yet, a few general remarks as to the culture of nature's best gift Although extreme wet is injurious to the vine, the hot and extremely dry seasons of our interior country are, perhaps, worse, a parched soil and atmosphere arid and scorching, is very detrimental to the plant A deep porous sub-soil, formed even of rocks, pebbles and sand, is essential to permit the roots to penetrate the ground to a greater depth in quest of moisture, as for the same reasons the immediate vicinity of our large streams, on suitable soil, is generally preferable I would for similar reasons, prefer a northern exposure, next to it an eastern, and last of all a western. The vicinity of forests is injurious to the plant, it likes however a situation sheltered from the action of violent winds, which derange its foliage and exhaust the vine by too powerful an evaporation Courtyards in cities are favorable to it, on account of the shelter they afford, and from the humidity that arises from them In narrow valleys, or near small branches, runs and gullies, among hilly situations in the latitudes, the grape cannot be raised, as the spring and fall frosts destroy every hope of fruit along such places. But in open champagne countries, and more [illegible] latitudes, the vicinity of any water course is favorable

Vicinity of St. Louis, January, 1847.

SHIP CANAL BETWEEN THE OCEANS.—The correspondent of the New York Evening Post mentions among the incidental advantages which have been suggested as likely to be insisted upon by our government, in the negociations of a treaty of peace, if that desirable period shall ever arrive, is the privilege, the monopoly, as against all other foreign nations, of cutting a ship canal for communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, through the isthmus of Tehuantepec at the southern extremity of Mexico. The object is, to have early communication with our possessions on the Pacific

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT—*An Incident at the Battle of Buena Vista.*

At a very critical point of the battle on the 22d, Feb when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, Gen Taylor despatched Mr Crittenden to order Col McKee, of the 2d Kentucky regiment, to bring his men into immediate action Mr Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the general, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that, before they reached a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stone. Whilst crossing the valley, the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied—and these were bobbing up and down and cross-wise in such confusion, as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which helped to confirm the opinion of the general, that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depended, for the time being, upon the gallantry of a particular corps.

Gen. Taylor, who as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions, into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr Crittenden, who is a Kentuckian, and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the general is a Kentuckian too, and an eye fierce with emotion, said, 'By G—d, Mr Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make good a battle—it will not answer sir;" and with this he clenched his hands and knit his brow and set his teeth hard together. Mr Crittenden, who was misled by the same indications that deceived the general, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill, where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim, that the decimated Mexican phalanx gave way and retreated precipitately. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley, the countenance of the old general, who was regarding them with the intensest interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of its expression A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, whose feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage When they opened their fire the old general could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza "Hurrah for old Kentucky," he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself and rising in his saddle—'That's the way to do it, give them h—ll, d—n them" and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it

Having got rid of this ebullition of State pride, he went about looking after other parts of the field

Some of our readers may regard this incident, which we derive from one of the parties concerned, as savoring more of profanity than generalship; but it must be borne in mind that under the excitement of such terrible scenes of havoc and bloodshed, those engaged in them use the name of the God of Battles with some degree of familiarity.—*N. O. Pic.*

PASSENGER REGULATIONS.—The following circular has been issued from the Treasury, in relation to the new passenger law, passed at the last session of Congress:

Circular to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1847

The particular attention of the officers of the customs is called to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved 22d of February, 1847; and also, to an act to amend the aforesaid act, approved 2d March, 1847.

It will be perceived that, by the amendatory act of the 2d instant, the regulations prescribed in the law of the 22d February last, take effect and go into operation from and after the 31st day of May next, in regard to all vessels arriving from ports on this side of the Capes of Good Hope and Horn, and in regard to vessels arriving from places beyond said Capes, on and after the 30th day of October next ensuing The 2d section of this act also repeals so much of the act of February last, "as authorizes shippers to estimate two children of eight years of age and under as one passenger in the assignment of room" in the vessel

It is not conceived that the provisions of the aforesaid acts repeal or conflict with those of the act "regulating passenger ships and vessels," approved 2d March, 1819 Hence the limitation of the number of passengers to two for every five tons of the vessel, according to custom-house measurement, also the regulations in regard to the requisite supply of water, provisions, &c., and the penalties prescribed are still in full operation.

It is strictly enjoined upon the officers of the customs to have all vessels about to depart for foreign ports, or arriving therefrom with passengers, carefully examined to see that the number of passengers does not exceed the limit fixed by law, and that the space prescribed in the first section of the act of 22d February last, for the accommodation of each passenger, has been allotted; and also to ascertain that due compliance is had with the provisions of the third section, regulating the construction and dimensions of the *berths* The number of tiers of berths is limited by the act to *two*, with an interval between the floor and the deck or platform of at least six inches. Each berth is required to be "at least six feet in length, and at least eighteen inches in width for each passenger." A separate berth of these dimensions must be provided for each passenger, and it cannot be permitted to increase said dimensions with a view to accommodate more than one person, as the law clearly contemplates each berth to be assigned to a single passenger. Besides, it is to be distinctly understood that the berths are not to interfere or encroach upon the space allotted by the first section of the act to each passenger, which is to be of the prescribed number of *clear* superficial feet of deck, according to the circumstances mentioned in the law

Children of eight years of age and under, are each to be considered and computed a single passenger.

The penalties imposed by the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of the act, must be rigidly enforced in all cases of a violation of the same.

R. J. WALKER, Sec'y of the Treasury.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1847.

☞We present on our first page, a very interesting and useful article upon the culture of the grape, from the pen of a highly intelligent gentleman, resident of St Louis, Mo. It cannot be disputed that our soil and climate is as well adapted to the growth and perfection of the vine as any in the world, and the attention that will be very soon given to its culture, renders it necessary that its present treatment, and more particularly if defects exist therein, should be reviewed, and removed. This we propose continuing, where the excellence of the dissertation cannot be doubted; we are also promised the assistance of several of our countrymen, residents of California, and pupils in the school of experience.

☞The investigation of the judicial conduct of George Hyde, Esq., Alcalde, was opened on Monday evening last, continued on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and is renewed this evening, at 6 o'clock.

☞In our last it was published that the schr. Com Shubrick, was, during the late norther, driven upon the Julia, too a schooner, a trivial damage to both vessels ensuing. To correct this statement it will require to be simply reversed. The Julia it was who visited the Com. Shubrick La Loudressa was purposely beached prior to the gale, experiencing not the slightest injury.

Another Vial of Wrath uncorked.—The redoubtable Judge Hyde flashes forth, again, in a long-winded communication to the last Californian, with a vehemence startling even to the ordinarily composed nerves of the man of types, who apparently becomes not unfrequently confused in the bewildering labyrinth of ideas He waxes decidedly luminous in originality, as he warms and progresses, and evinces an approbation of his own ingenious handiwork, that must in the breasts of interested and congenial spirits be actually gratifying But he bitterly taunts us, in conclusion, with the vanity of vigilance,—that it won't do—Argus-eyes are of no avail under a military government in watching civil magistrates, very significantly bidding us to *lay hold of all we can find.*

The indigestible *one dollar per diem,* charge is the thorn in the side on this occasion The remarks appearing in this paper of last week are, together with our statement of the occurrence a week or two preceding, replied to in an article of over a column's length, and with a kind of "Come, sir, your *pasado,*" air of recklessness, that would be pronounced formidable in *better bragadocios* could they but have weapons to suit But since Mr Hyde so earnestly desires it, we will examine the shafts which he has let fly at our devoted self so vigorously

First, in the analyzation of this last "vial of wrath," comes a statement of our position, not altogether flattering to the prospects of the opposite party, if correct, and he has, perhaps, experience to back him If contending with this adversary, is, properly defined, *plunging in mire* at each effort, we must beg leave to withdraw *instanter,* from the unequal contest, leaving the "puddle" field of story for him to revel in. (In the event of which he should "fling" no more of the "filth," lest in the attempt it should come in contact with, and soil his own "garments").

Perhaps there is no exuberance of words in the "statement of Capt. Clark," which he gives the second time; then there is at least a striking similarity to our own, when the former is divested of its point, in two words very conscientiously emphasized. This subterfuge is too contemptible and apparant to herein distinguish from its fellows, and we lay it to rest once more, as it is probably generally detected in the second reading

Mr Hyde, after a little ineffectual inveighing, cites the conduct of the Californian in the matter, (in which one can distinguish a secret prayer to the editor for space and patience) alludes to the interview between Capt. Clark, and Mr. S Brannan, leaving the reader to infer that Mr. B either acted as our "special reporter" on that occasion, contributed to, or was the author of the article that followed in this paper. This is but an impudent would-be-ignorant attempt to throw doubt upon the precise position of the paper, promptly and sufficiently reproved in the letter of Mr. Brannan in another column. This much for that, however: Mr. B. in the capacity of publisher of this paper, we are of opinion can act single handed, when there is occasion, and in producing whatever his feelings may dictate can accompany it in good round capitals, that there may be derived no undue inference. Mr. Hyde is a *prudent* "young man," and discharges his pop-gun any and every where, with much the same effect.

"It has been attempted to apply the contemptuous expression, 'this man' to me,"—but here he "brings up" roundly, as the question naturally arises innately, whether an *epithet (if he pleases) of greater scope, less savoring* of plebianism, and more of candor *could* be applied There comes an insidious allusion to some apparantly hidden infamy, which he bitterly denominates a "withering rebuke," from Capt. Clark to ourself. If it is to the feeling which Capt. Clark expressed in the simple mentioning the matter to us, at the supper table of Brown's Hotel, we do not anticipate any ghastly spectres of suffered insult to intervene between ourself and the past It was briefly this. "I am sorry Mr. Brannan published that occurrence in the Star; he promised me to say nothing of it." Our response was that Mr. B. did not publish it, even relate the occurrence to us. He asked if Mr B did not write for the paper, and our answer was in the negative; the remainder of the conversation was to the effect that he intended to notice the matter in one of the papers, and our exacting a promise from him to submit such a statement to this paper We left the place the next day, and during our absence the Californian published what purported to be the letter from Capt. Clark.

This, Judge, is the "rebuke,"—"withering," is it not Points of honor with such missiles had best be left untouched, it is an unsatisfactory method of abuse, as it is ample evidence of unbecoming vindictiveness

[We have another paper prepared, upon the late communication of Mr. Hyde, but filling columns warn us to defer it until our next. We cannot conscientiously, cite to this review beyond a *column's length* at a time]

☞*The* new town "Montezuma", did'nt stand the revellings of the late norther in that direction. "It has fallen but rejoice not, O *Babylon!* "it will arise."

☞The Tariff on lumber, coastwise, has been removed

☞*Weather,* Dubious, for each succeeding twenty-four hours, decidedly inclining to 'heavy wet,' ominous banks of clouds marshalling in mid day glory, while we write a heavy mist prevails

TOWN COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1847.

E P. Jones was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr Leidesdorff moved that three hundred dollars be paid Jasper O'Farrell, Town Surveyor, on account Carried

Mr Jones moved that the unsold lots be sold at auction Carried.

Moved by Mr Jones, that a committee of three be appointed to contract with Jasper O'Farrell, for running the boundary line of this Town on the completion of the survey of the same Carried. Committee, Jones, Chairman; Leidesdorff, and Parker.

Resolution.

Be it Resolved by the Town Council of San Francisco That all the unsold lots now belonging to the Town of San Francisco, both on land and in the water, shall hereafter only be disposed of by public auction.

Special meeting of Council, Oct. 28, 1847.

W. A. LEIDESDORFF,
E. P. JONES,
ROBERT. A. PARKER,
W. S. CLARK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

San Francisco, Oct 28, 1847

Mr George Hyde, Alcalde —

Sir · I notice in a communication published in the last Californian, that you have taken the liberty to question my veracity, from the suggestion of Capt W Clark, of whaleship Vesper, recently lying in this harbor, according to your story, that "he presumed it was *he*, (meaning me) who wrote the article," questioning the propriety with which your honor charged one dollar per day for the prisoners on board of his men Now, sir, allow me to say, that I have never written or indited, to my knowledge, an article for or against you, neither have I suggested or prompted a paragraph, to the effect, during my residence in the country, nor was I aware that the article, to which you alluded to, would appear in the Star—not a word in reference to this matter ever having passed between the Editor and myself I was away in the Tulare country when it appeared, and knew nothing of it until my return It is true that I called upon Capt Clark previous to my departure, not for the purpose of reporting for this paper, but at the request of a few of the citizens of this place, to ascertain if such a story as I had heard, had any foundation, and if so to lay the same before the Town Council at the anticipated examination of your judicial conduct, by the order of Gov Mason The following is the manner and substance of our interview

I met Captain Clark on the piazza of Brown's Hotel, and requested an interview with him "in relation to the price of board charged him by Mr Hyde, the Alcalde, for his men while in prison," he answered, 'I know what you want Mr Brannan, walk into my room," after entering the room he said—'I do not wish any difficulty or disturbance to arise from this matter, as I am a stranger in the place, and perhaps Mr Hyde might have made his remarks in jest, I would be very sorry to have my name appear in print to the public in any such matter or difficulty." I told him that I had not called upon him for the purpose of reporting for the Star, but if he was willing to make the statement in writing that you had charged him one dollar per day for the board of his men, and when the extravagance of the charge was questioned, reduced it to fifty cents, I would be very happy to have him do so, and I would lay the same before the Town Council, at the next meeting, in connection with the charges preferred against you by the committee, Messrs Ward, Ross and myself, in behalf of the citizens He declined doing so, for the following reasons; That you might have made the charge in a jest, and as a seafaring man he did not wish to be engaged in any difficulties on shore that he could possibly avoid For my own satisfaction I put the question direct; "Do you candidly think, then, that Mr Hyde made this charge in jest?" "Yes, *no*" replied Capt. C very emphatically, "I'll be d—d if I do" He then proceeded to relate the incident, embodied in the following letter from Capt. J. L Folsom which your honor may peruse at your leisure I would also refer you to the correspondence of Messrs C L Ross, and C. E Pickett—and in connection with which I might have produced some ten or a dozen others of equal respectability, and if necessary *qualified* to answer to the same facts.

Yours, &c S BRANNAN.

San Francisco, Oct. 28, 1847

Sir; At your request I have the honor to make the following statement, as to conversations which took place between Captain Clark, of the ship Vesper, and myself

On or about the 7th of October, Capt C came to me in front of my office, and stated that he had just been at the Alcalde's office to settle with him for the board of some 12 or 14 of his men, who had been confined in the calaboose He said the Alcalde had presented an account or bill of one dollar per day for each man, and that he had left it unpaid as he preferred finding out the truth before he settled such a bill He said on leaving the Alcalde's office he saw Lieut Gilbert, and asked him the expense of boarding the men in the calaboose and was told it was 18 cents per day for each man—(while he was speaking, Lieut. Gilbert came up and joined in the conversation) Capt. C said Mr Hyde was standing at a short distance off at the time he and Mr Gilbert were talking, and probably overheard what was said He, and Mr. Gilbert both agreed that Mr Hyde must have known the subject of their conversation Capt. C said Mr Hyde called him aside immediately after, and told him he had discovered a mistake in the account for the board of the prisoners, that it should have been 18 cents per day for each man, and not one dollar as he had before charged.

Capt C was much excited in narrating his story, and appeared like a man honestly indignant at the discovery of a trick to impose upon him by a fraudulent account He said he was willing to pay all honest charges against himself and his ship, but that he would "be damned" if he would pay a bill so outrageous as the one in question He asked him if he had got, or had returned the bill? He said he had not; that he had left it unpaid until he could be certain whether it was an honest account The whole conversation manifested so much feeling, and evinced so clearly that Capt. C thought himself injured in the transaction, that I could not doubt for a moment as to his sincerity · Besides, I sought in vain for any motive to induce him to fabricate and circulate such a story at the corners of the streets, and could only infer that it must have been true.

The next day Capt C. met me and requested that I would say nothing as to what he had told me, in relation to Mr. Hyde. I told him I had already mentioned it to several, not supposing it to be in any degree a secret, but if he desired it, nothing further should be said From that time Capt. C said nothing to me on the subject until the day he sailed, his letter having been published in the "*Californian*" in the mean time About two hours before sailing he came to me as I was crossing Portsmouth square, and said he hoped, I had no hard thoughts as to his publication in the 'Californian" I told him I cared nothing about it, but that he (Clark) must be aware that his written statement and his story to Mr Gilbert and myself, did not at all coincide He said he knew they did not, that there were many things in his published letter which ought to have been left out, and that he regretted that it had been published in that shape, as what he told us was correct He said he had actually left the Alcalde's office under the impression that he should have to pay *fifty* cents per day for each man, and that he then [now] believed such to have been the Alcalde's intentions I reminded him that he had told Mr. Gilbert and myself that Mr Hyde had charged him a dollar per day, he said he did at first, but that he afterwards offered to take *fifty cents*. I said that was an important matter in his story He said he should, or ought, to have *mentioned it to us*, but forgot it, or something to that effect He repeatedly said that what he had told us was correct with that exception, and that he regretted the publication of the letter, as it was *written by* Mr Hyde, and there was much in it which he ought not to have signed, &c

I was so fully convinced by his remarks in the first interview that a bill or written account had been presented to him that I asked him if he had retained it in his possession I am certain he more than once made use of expressions to lead me to that conclusion, and Mr Gilbert thinks the same.

The above is substantially what occurred between Capt C. and myself The words are not recollected precisely, but it is essentially correct

I am Sir, respectfully
your most ob't servant,
J L FOLSOM

Mr S Brannan

San Francisco, Oct 28, 1847

Sir Agreeable to your request, I make the following statement of facts as they occurred between myself Capt. Clark and others

Happening to meet Capt Clark, of the whaleship Vesper, in company with several other persons in a private room at Brown's Hotel, on the night preceding the publication of his statement in reference to an exorbitant demand made by the Alcalde, George Hyde Esq, for the board of his men, he was induced, on the subject being mentioned, to state the particulars, which were substantially the same as contained in the Star's first notice of the affair, remarking further, that he believed at the time, Mr Hyde was in earnest, but was now disposed to think it intended merely as a jest. On reading Capt Clark's version of the affair in next morning's paper, I remarked to several that it was widely different from his story of the night before, which last had no doubt been told a very short time after his signature was given to the former

C E PICKETT.

S. Brannan Esq

San Francisco, Oct 28, 1847

Sir. At your request I cheerfully make the following statement,—In conversation with Capt Clark a short time before he sailed, he remarked that he regretted much the publication of the letter in the Californian over his signature; that it was *written by Mr. Hyde*, and that from his (Mr H.) conduct subsequent to that publication he was not certain whether he did intend to charge him the sum he first mentioned, or not

I am Sir, very respectfully yours,
C. L ROSS

S Brannan, Esq

Pueblo de los Angeles,
California, Oct 6, 4846

At a meeting of the officers at this post, convened this day at the quarters of Col Stevenson, to express their sentiments in regard to the death of their brother officer, Lieut Charles C Anderson, of the 7th regiment New York volunteers, Capt Nelson Taylor was called to the chair, and Lieut T. L Vermule appointed Secretary.

On motion of Captain Stevenson, the Secretary was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the subject for which they were convened

The following resolutions were then read and adopted

Resolved, That we hear with sincerest regret of the death of our companion in arms, Lieut Charles C. Anderson, a victim to the all destroying fever, that has committed so much ravage in this country

Resolved, That the deceased as well in his character of an officer and soldier, as in that of a gentleman and a man of education, commanded in his life, the respect, esteem and admiration of his associates, and deeply we deplore the untimely event that has consigned to the narrow tomb, one whose merit as an officer, and gentlemanly deportment at all times endeared him to all that knew him

Resolved That we unite in offering to the family and surviving relatives of the deceased our condolence at the loss, which we well appreciate how deeply they will feel

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days—and that these proceedings be published in the Californian and California Star newspapers.

CAPT. NELSON TAYLOR, Chair.
Lt. Thos L Vermule, Secretary.

The way Gen Taylor inspires his Soldiers with Confidence —During the late battle at Buena Vista, the 2d Kentucky regiment of infantry, became closely engaged with the enemy's 'lancers." From the overwhelming numbers of the lancers, the Colonel considering his regiment lost, and about to be cut to pieces, despatched his Adjutant to General Taylor, to say to him that "his regiment was completely surrounded;" and that he "was fighting hand to hand," that "in all probability he would be totally annihilated," and to "ask Gen Taylor what he should do!"

General Taylor, promptly replied to the Adjutant, (whose countenance was the perfect picture of despair,) in the coolest manner imaginable, saying, "Go and tell your Colonel that he has got them just where he wants them, and now is the time to give them *Jessee*," whereupon the Adjutant wheeled his horse, clapped spurs to him, dashed up to the little band, and shouted at the top of his voice, 'Boys, General Taylor says we've got them just where we want them, and now is the time to give them h—l" The intrepid Kentuckians caught the impulse like electricity, raised a cheer, and with their naked bayonets, in less time than I have been relating it, routed them completely, and drove them from the field

About half past 3 o'clock, on the 23d, when Santa Anna saw that his all depended upon his breaking Gen. Taylor's line, and silencing of Bragg's battery of six pounders, which had been pouring death and destruction into his ranks all day, he ordered one desperate charge, of about five thousand infantry, upon the battery. Bragg saw them approaching, and fearful, from the overwhelming numbers, that he might lose his pieces, prepared to take a more defenceable position, The eagle eye of the gallant Captain Mansfield, of the engineer corps, saw at a glance, that the fate of the day depended upon Bragg's holding his position He immediately rode up to General Taylor, (who, from his position, had not observed the movement,) explained the circumstances to him, and then said, "I beseech of you, sir, that you will not allow the battery to move"? "No sir! no sir! not at all!" said the general "Tell him not to move *one inch*, but give them grape and canister"

While Bragg was slaying them, right, left and centre, General Taylor quietly rode up behind him without being observed, and in an under-tone of voice said "*A little more grape, Captain Bragg!*" Those few words so completely inspired him and his men, that they fired with redoubled vigor, and the result shows the effect of "*a little more grape*—[N O Tropic

M Maindle, a philosopher of Belgium, assures the world, through the newspapers, that he has discovered a simple means of distinguishing real from apparent death. It consists in establishing a burn of the second degree. If life remains, a blister always rises even in the absence of all sensibility; but if death has taken place, the burn produces no effect.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED,

Oct. 25th—Schr Com Stockton, from Bodega.
Oct 28th—Chilian Ship Confederacion, Jones, from San Pedro

SAILED.

Oct. 28th—Schr. Julia, Moran, for the Islands, via Monterey
Oct. 28th—Schr. Com Shubrick, Orbell, for Lima, via Monterey
Oct, 29th—Com Stockton, for Bodega.

PASSENGERS,

In Com Shubrick. Mr. King, Mr E M. Kern, Mr. Robdon.

Caution.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Captain of the Hawaiian Brig Euphemia, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any sailors before shipping, or hereafter being on board the said Brig
43-1t J. VIOGET.

WANTED—Some hands to contract to dig a foundation and race for a mill For further particulars apply to Messrs Rose & Reynolds, Nappa Valley, or
JOHN C DAVIS,
Oct. 22d 1847. 42-2 San Francisco.

For sale.

THREE Wooded Ploughs at New Hope settlement on the San Joaquin river, near the ferry; also, in this place, One Large Potash Kettle, Two Ploughs, 13 Plough-points, 2 Mold-boards, 2 Land Slides, 1 Grind Stone, Scythes & Snathes.
S. BRANNAN.
San Francisco, Oct. 30, 43 3t

For sale,

HARPER'S Family Library, 168 volumes of selected works, to be sold by the single volume to suit the purchaser. S BRANNAN.

For sale.

THE well known Establishment called the Portsmouth House and lot, at advantageous terms. Apply to
43-2t J. VIOGET.

For Sale

AN Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS of the latest Improvement for Children Apply to this office. 43 3t

175

[From the N Y Mirror.]

Water.

Where does the water spring, gladsome and bright?
Here in the leafy grove,
Bubbling in life and love,
Born of the sunshine, up leaping to light,
Waked in its pebbly-bed,
When the still shadows fled,
Gushing o'erflowing, down tumbling, for flight.

Where does the water flow? where glides the rill?
Now 'neath the forest shade,
Then in the grassy glade,
Dancing as freely as child of the hill.
Bright cascades leaping,
Silver brooks creeping,
Wearing the mountain, and turning the mill.

Where does the water dwell, powerful and grand?
Here where the ocean foam
Breaks in its rock-ribbed home,
Dashing, land-lashing, up-bounding, wrath-spanned;
Anon, sweetly sleeping,
Soft dimples o'er-creeping,
Like a babe on its mothers's breast, soothed by her hand.

Where smiles the dew-drop, the night shadows woo?
Where the young flowrets dip,
Laving each petaled lip,
Close in the rose's heart, loving and true;
Poised on an emerald shaft,
Where never sunbeam laughed,
Deep in the dingle—the beautiful dew!

Where glows the water pledge, given of old?
'Tis dropped down from God's throne,
When the shower is gone,
A chain of pure gems linked with purple and gold,
In Eden-hues blushing,
With infinity gushing,
A line from the Book of Life, its love half untold.

The bright bow of promise; the signet of power;
The crown of the sky,
The pathway on high,
Whence angels bend to us when darksome clouds lower,
Breathing so silently,
Kindly and truthfully—
Oh! their wings for a shield, in the wrath-bearing hour!

Then we'll love the threads lacing our beautiful world,
Tangling the sun-beams,
Laughing in glorious gleams,
The wavelets all dimpled, and spray-tresses curled:
The tear on the flower's breast,
The gem in the ocean's crest,
And the ladder of angels, by rain-drops impearled.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS ILLUSTRATED.—A few days since, in a retired village of New Hampshire, where Universalism had exercised its influence in an unusual degree, a minister of that doctrine was engaged in its defence. He was a man of great gravity of appearance, large stature, slow-motioned in his movements, with a heavy voice, and that peculiar scowl which is often seen in the visages of preachers.

On the occasion to which we allude, he had a Free will Baptist sister among his hearers.—This good lady had the gift of prophesying, as she firmly believed, nor did she ever suppress the motions of the prophetic spirit, be she where she might. She listened to the discourse till she could no longer refrain. In the very midst of the sermon she started up, exclaiming with tragic vehemence—'Woe unto those that sow pillows to all arm holes!—daub with untempered mortar!—cry peace, when there is no peace!—with lies make the heart of the righteous sad!—beware of wolves in sheep's clothing!' Here she was interrupted by the gruff voice of the preacher—'Madam!'

'Sir!' exclaimed she, turning up her head to him.

'How long do you intend to talk?'

'Just as long as the spirit of God gives me any thing to say,' and on she went, 'Woe to them that say ye shall not surely die!—by their fruits ye shall know them!—all liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone!' Here the preacher shouted enegetically:

'Madam, your remarks are very broken!'

'I know it, I know it; the multitude was fed with broken bread!' and on she went with a renewed impulse, while the assembly greatly diverted by the aptness of that prompt retort, gave way to the mirthful influence of the scene The disconcerted preacher retired from the unequal contest, with feelings probably similar to those of the mortified Abimelech, when a 'certain woman cast a piece of mill-stone upon his head, and all to crack his skull!' and gladly would he have fallen by a manful hand, that men might not say of him, 'a woman slew him.'—[Puritan.

NEW YORK STORE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the store corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, the remaining part of the cargo of the bark WHITON, from New York, consisting in part of

Hard-ware, Paints, Oils, Cooking Stoves, Stove Varnish, Vices, sheet & bar Lead, Shot, Rifles, single & double barrel Guns, Manilla & hemp Rope all sizes, wood and brass Clocks, Iron and Steel, Grindstones and trimmings, Hats & Caps, Women's Bonnets and Shoes. A general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Such as Tweeds, Tweed Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, plaids and stripes, &c, for pantaloon stuffs, brown and striped Shirtings and Drillings, woolen Shawls, Silks and Satins very superior, Blank Books and Paper, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Needles, &c.

Large assortment of clothing,
50 Doz Chairs,
2 do Rocking do.
Tobacco and Cigars,
100 bbls Salmon, (warranted good,)
30 do Beef
500 barrels Flour, (to arrive,)
150 Hams,
1 Hhd Goshen Butter,
A large lot of Garden Seeds,

Terms cash or produce. C. L. ROSS.
San Francisco, Oct. 16, 1847. 41-tf

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,
Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table, the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market

August 3, 1847. 32 tf

Notice.

MAGISTRATES OFFICE, Monterey, Oct. 9, 1847

THE Brig PRIMAVERA will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 9th day of November 1847, at Monterey, to answer a lein held by Thomas O Larkin against said brig.

WILLIAM R. GARNER,
41-4t. Auctioneer.

A CARD.

L. W. HASTINGS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Having located permanently at San Francisco and having made arrangements to procure an extensive Law Library, including the Laws of Mexico, relative to the department of California, hopes to be fully prepared to investigate the titles and claims to lands, and to conduct all the various branches of his profession, with efficiency and success.

All professional business intrusted to his care, either by citizens or others, will receive his prompt and unremitting attention Oct 23, 1847 42tf.

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair, with the furniture as it stands

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,
No 3 Montgomery St San Francisco 24 tf

For sale.

THE Houses and all the improvements at the junction of the Stanislou and San Joaquin, for cash. Apply to

J. R. ROBBINS,
D STARK,
42-3t W GLOVER.

For Sale.

TWO large and valuable Semes Apply to

J R ROBBINS,
D. STARK,
42-3t W. GLOVER.

For Sale.

THE whole or one half of a large and well constructed Tanning establishment, at Santa Clara Terms cash. Apply to

J. R. ROBBINS,
D. STARK,
42-3t W. GLOVER.

LOST

BETWEEN this place and Pueblo San Jose, a Blank Pocket-book, containing a note of sixty-five dollars, given in favor of B. K. Thompson, and signed by James C. Crane; all persons are hereby cautioned against trading for, or receiving the same.

San Francisco, Oct. 11, 1847 41-3t B. CECIL.

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin,)
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguadiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvass—various No's
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets,")
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia,)
Anchors, (All sizes)

All of which they offer at *Reduced Prices* at their Store in Montgomery Street. 20-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER.
ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandize, received per late arrivals.

DRY GOODS.

Twilled red flannel shirts, white cotton do; blankets mole skin caps and pants, summer do & do; vests & jackets; pea coats (blue & green); satinett pants; blue & brown drills, brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose, ladies black long hose, woolen half hose silk & cotton hdkfs.; spool cotton; cotton thread; linen do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders; bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains hammers, hatchets, axes & helves; files, mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits; augers assorted; chisels assorted: trowels; shoe knives; spoke shaves gimblets; cork screws; hand vices; try squares; two foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridirons; sauce pans nails & spikes assorted, boiler iron; strap hinges; camp kettles, spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps; brass lamps; &c.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas, coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salæratus

SUNDRIES

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do, boots assorted; brogands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps, lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pails; looking glasses window glass assorted sizes, globe lanterns; cannister powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead, white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do rack combs, cigars; grind stones and fixings; clothes lines, cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggons blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c &c

San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

MELLUS & HOWARD.

HAVE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of

Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds Drills, Prints, brown and white cotton; Ticking Blankets, Blue cottons, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs Stocks, sewing Silks, Mexican Sarapes, and Reboses, silver Buttons, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Stationary, &c Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River flour Gin, Aguadientes, Italia, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Raisins, Olives, &c. &c Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Plates, Bowls, which they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgomery street.

San Francisco, August 5, 1847 31-a36

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very superior quality just received from the United States and for Sale by

ROBERT A. PARKER
San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1847. 35-tf

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 160 bbls of Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers

Sept. 4th, 1847. 35-tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the estate of James Johnson deceased, to pay such debts, and present such claims to the undersigned, on or before the first day of February next, A D. 1847, for settlement.

CARMEN GUIRARDO, Adm'x.
Oct. 19, 1847. 42-tf.